The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,375.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
——— including postage	72	0
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First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Mahomerah, Fao, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 500 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. MARTABAN on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz. :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	2nd Nov.	Leave Cochin	9th Nov.
„ Rutnagherry	3rd „	„ Beypore	10th „
„ Malwan	3rd „	„ Calicut	10th „
„ Vingorla	3rd „	„ Tellicherry	11th „
„ Goa	4th „	„ Cannanore	11th „
„ Carwar	4th „	„ Mangalore	12th „
„ Coompta	4th „	„ Coompta	13th „
„ Mangalore	5th „	„ Carwar	13th „
„ Cannanore	6th „	„ Goa	13th „
„ Tellicherry	6th „	„ Vingorla	14th „
„ Calicut	6th „	„ Malwan	14th „
„ Beypore	6th „	„ Rutnagherry	15th „
Arrive Cochin	7th „	Arrive Bombay	16th „

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Coompta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st November, 1869.

NOTICES.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment. Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, under Sections II., III., and IV. of the Municipal Loan Bill.

It is hereby notified, that the undersigned DID on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1869, PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury, in Bombay, the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the FOURTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the Fifteen Lakh Loan with interest; and also the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the Fourth Monthly Instalment of the Vehar Water Works Debt; and also the sum of Rs. 11,600, being the Fourth Monthly Instalment of the Elphinstone Circle Debt, due THIS DAY.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES, viz. :—

- Galvanized Corrugated Sheet Iron.
- Do. Rivets and Washers.
- Wrought Iron Trusses, &c.
- Angle Iron, 2 by 2 by ¼.
- Portland Cement.
- Ornamental Ridging.

Drawings and Detailed Statements can be seen on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

Tenders to be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division, Bolarum, and will be received by him up to midday of 15th November, 1869.

A. D. CAMPBELL, C. E.,

Officiating Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasury, to the extent of the amount set opposite to it, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., DAILY until SATURDAY at 11 A.M.

Akola Treasury 1 (one) Lakh.

All Tenders will be opened together, and the highest offer accepted.

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,

Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 1st November, 1869.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to NOON on the 10th proximo, for the following works :—

1. Construction of about 14 miles of open side drains to roads, containing about 1,65,000 cubic feet of brick works.
2. Supply spreading and rolling of about two lakhs of cubic feet of best basalt road metal.
3. Supply and laying of about 60,000 basalt paving stones, 12 by 6 by 6 inches in size.
4. Supply and laying of about 66,000 lineal feet of basalt kerb stones, 12 by 10 by 8 inches in size.
5. Supplying, laying, and rolling of about two lakhs of cubic feet of brick "chara."

The above will be given in one or more separate tenders. The plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of E. JONES, Esquire, Municipal Engineer. No reason will be given for the rejection of any tender. If the stone be supplied from Dongree the carriage by Railway should be excluded from the tender.

T. C. HOPE,

District Magistrate and President S. M.

30th October, 1869.

CLOSING BUSINESS.—THORNHILL & Co. Watchmakers and Jewellers, Meadow Street, being about TO CLOSE their RETAIL BUSINESS in Bombay, are now SELLING OFF at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Owners of Watches, Jewellery, &c., left for repairs, will oblige by calling for the same at their early convenience.

All parties indebted to the Firm are requested to settle their accounts without delay.

THORNHILL & Co.

1st November, 1869.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform the public and their friends that they have RECEIVED A FRESH BATCH of superior and high caste ARAB HORSES from Uneeza, belonging to the well known Dealer, Ahmed Udwanee, who imported the undermentioned celebrated Race Horses, viz., Grey Beard, Aga Jan, Nadur, and Shere Ali—the last mentioned Horse was the great Winner at the Poona Meeting this season.

NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

Byculla Stable, 1st November, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—BLASTING POWDER.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of BLASTING POWDER required by the COMPANY during the ensuing 12 months, estimated at 13 tons.

The Blasting Powder to be of the best quality, to be properly packed for carriage by Railway, and delivered at the Boree Bunder Goods Station on the appointed receiving days, in such quantities as may be from time to time ordered.

Scale Tenders endorsed "Tender for Blasting Powder," and which must specify the price per cwt., including all charges for packing packages and delivery will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

A cash deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted). A further deposit, making a total of 10 per cent upon the estimated aggregate amount, will be demanded from the party with whom a Contract may be made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,

Acting Storekeeper.

Byculla, Stores Office, 1st November, 1869.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the Bombay General Post Office up to 30th October, 1869.

Abalo, T.
Anderson, E. T.
Agent Colonial Life Insurance.
Adams
Burrows, J.
Blackman, A.
Brunton, G.
Butter, B Read
Baboo Sadashew Narayen
Bapoojee Maneckjee Patakia
Brown, G., Mrs.
Brick, W. F.
Brown, G. F.
Bourke, M. Mrs.
Brown, E. P. G.
Cowasjee
Carberry
Charles Ewing & Co.
Crawford, D. C.
Comyn, C.
Culverhouse, C.
Cook, C. C., Mrs.
Collins, D. A.
Crawshaw, R.
Crawford, H. W. S.
Colir, A.
Caldecott, J. G.
Collins, Mrs.
Clarke, Mrs.
Davison, J. R. R.
Davis, C. S.
Dale, R.
Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Shoomker.
Dlins, F. S.
Daley C.
DeMello, P. P.
Dadabhoy Byramjee
Emden. J. W., Mrs.
Elphinstone, Col.
Eduljee Heerjeebhoy
Farnham, J. T.
Frager, P., Dr.
Fawckner, J. L.
Fisher, W.
Graham
Gunnesdass Sewmul
Gopinath Sadasewjee
George, T.
Gindill. M. S.
Gisborne Mrs.
Henby & Co.
Hare, A. R.
Hickie Barman & Co.
Hudson Dr.
Harvey, S.
Henry, P.
Hemson, J. S.
Henderson, D. D.
Houghton, B.
Hormusjee Framjee
Hegarty, S.
Hughes, T.
Jugjeevundass Banabhoy
Keilly, J.
Kent, W.
Khatad Moonshee
Kirkman, Dr
Leckie, E.
Liquidation Bombay Wool Co., Limited.
Lancaster & Co.
Lawrence
Leighton, J.
Long, A.
Mayberry, R.
Mills, A. D.
Martin, H.
Mackay, D.
Moore, M.
MacAnn, G., Col.
McSweney, J.
Mahan, E., Mrs.
Marves, J.
Macculloch, H.
Morgan.
McGimmess, J.
Minton M., Mrs.
Milbank, J.
Maniekchund Bharmull & Co.
Morris, J.
Macquin, N.
Maim, H.
Mutchell, A.
Moore, A. C.
McKnight, W.
Newman, F.
Nusserwanjee Dhunjee.
Nicholson, W.
Neill, J. J.
Neal, W. A., Captain
Nash, E.
Niele, E.
Nixon, R.
Obrien, H.
Oliver, S.
Openshaw, J. H.
Obeain, D.
Platts, J.
Pattuck, C. K.
Pontet
Paul, J.
Parker, E. S.
Poole, W.
Peters, H.
Pestonjee Cowasjee
Pestonjee Sewjee & Co.
Ruttonjee Burjorjee
Ranking, Miss
Ramchunder Balcrishna
Roberts, A. W.
Randon, H.
Rustomjee Pestonjee Soortee.
Reel, G. T.
Ramford, T. E.
Ruttonjee Dadabhoy
Samuel, J.
Smith, S.
Smith, W. K.
Shashonker Ramchund Govind.
Stephen
Shapcote, G., Captain
Stanley, H., Captain
Stacey, T. W.
Shapoorjee Cursetjee
Strannutor, F., Lady
Smith, L.
Steward, Captain
Stacey, G. W.
Sorabjee Cursetjee
Shaughnessy, Mrs.
Thomson, D. M.
Thorpe, G. W.
Tiger, N.
Venning, F.
Vincent, F. A.
Van, H. M.
Way, P.
Williams, J., Rev.
White, Mrs.
Wilson, G.
Warrants, G. H.
Wilkinson, J.
Vithul Succaram Nowgraphy
Wilkinson, G.

C. STUART, Post Master.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—On account of numerous engagements, Mr. A. MENIST Oculist Optician, will PROLONG his STAY in Bombay. Due notice will appear in the "Bombay Gazette" previous to his leaving.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of MOOLJEE CANJEE, an Insolvent.

The FINAL ACCOUNT of the Liquidator in the above Estate, with its vouchers, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Attorneys for the Trustee.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION for MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—On THURSDAY next, the 4th November, 1869, the EARLY MORNING SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Narel as on MONDAYS, viz., Narel departure 7-5 A.M., and Bombay arrival at 10-2 A.M.

Ordinary Tickets and the Monthly Coupons are available by this Train.

HENRY CONDER,

Bombay, 30th October, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of 1⅜ per cent. (one and three eighths per cent.) WILL BE PAID to CREDITORS on this ESTATE whose Claims have been admitted, on and after the 6th proximo, on application at the Office of Mr. G. R. WILSON, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors applying for Dividend must produce the Vouchers relating to their Claims.

W. STEEL, } Trustees.
G. R. WILSON, }

30th October, 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation.)—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this CORPORATION will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 18th December, at 3 P.M., at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, to transact the following business :—

To receive the final Statement of Accounts and Report of the Liquidators.

To pass a resolution that the Corporation be finally wound up.

To pass a resolution as to with whom the amount of the unclaimed dividends be deposited, and with whom the Books and Vouchers of the Corporation should be kept, and under what conditions.

And to consider any other matter or matters which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Ld.)
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, }

Bombay, 15th October, 1869.

A LADY, the Widow of a London Solicitor, now residing in a very healthy part of Staffordshire, OFFERS to PARENTS desirous of sending their Children to England, a HOME for them, with motherly care and attention, Education and Board, also Clothing up to 8 years of age.

Mrs. S. has had great experience with children, having had a large family of her own. She is assisted by her daughter, and the Education comprises, English, Elementary Latin, French, Music, Singing and Drawing.

Boys kept up to the age of 12 years.

Terms £50 a year, which includes everything but medical attendance.

References given and required.

Address Mrs. Charles Smith, Walton Villa, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

MR. W. G. STRETTON, recently arrived from Paris and London, begs to ANNOUNCE to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC of Bombay and its vicinity that he is ABOUT TO OPEN a PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT in Byculla, at No. 1 LOVE LANE, PAREL ROAD, to be styled, THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

Removed from the business part of the City, and attached to a Bungalow surrounded by a large compound, the above Studio will not only afford great facilities for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but will enable the most perfect arrangements to be made for the comfort and convenience of the Public. Ladies, especially will, find the internal arrangements and the private character of the Studio particularly acceptable.

With the experience acquired in the latest improvements of the Art from his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs. Mayer et Pierson, of Paris, together with a supply of *matériel* of the most approved manufacture, Mr. Stretton is enabled to guarantee first class work only.

The Studio will be opened about the 15th instant; due notice of which will appear.

SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, deceased.

Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against, the Estate of Samuel Lawford Acland, late of Bombay, Solicitor, deceased, who died at Nice, in France, on the 30th day of April, 1868, and Probate of whose Will was on the 11th day of June, 1868, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Henry Prentis, presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 30th day of November, 1869, to send to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Executor, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 28th day of Sept., 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By order of the Board,

HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

The Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers :—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows :—

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 30th JUNE, 1869.

	£	s.	d.
Real Property owned by the Company	219,571	11	3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500	0	0
£30 000 Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols	28,085	1	3
India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures	100,000	0	0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090	17	7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476	11	11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	115,560	12	6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341	14	8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000	0	0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,160	0	0
United States Government Stocks	161,330	7	10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106	11	6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values	477,195	0	0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938	8	5
	£1,672,356	16	11
The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st December 1868, these stood at	£168,089	2	0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting :—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, after payment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Fund in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st December 1864	621,434	15	5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146	7	3
„ „ „ 1866	124,165	7	5
„ „ „ 1867	128,583	5	10
„ „ „ 1868	144,945	12	2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st Dec., 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275	8	1

THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT

THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

Agents for Bombay,
Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS and SONGS EXPECTED by TO-DAY'S MAIL.

	Rs.	
Robinson's Pictorial Effect in Photography	4	12
Beautiful Women	26	4
Masse and Bellamy's Hand Book of Anatomical Plates	26	4
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual for 1870	3	12
Illustrated London Almanac for 1870	0	12
Heath's Practical Anatomy (new edition)	6	10
Newspaper and General Reader's Companion	1	10
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, and Appendix, (morocco bound)	4	8
Hanover Square for October	0	12
Gentleman's Magazine for October	0	12
Official Monthly Army List for October 1869	1	0
World of Fashion for October	1	0
London and Paris Fashions for October	1	0
Le Follett for October	1	4
Walker's Dictionary (small)	0	6
Tom Jones, by Fielding	0	10
Adventures of Doctor Brady	1	1
Un Drame de Fronville, by Brehat	0	10
Christmas Annual	0	10
Formosa	1	4
Cramer's Course for Piano, 2 vols.	3	0
How to get money quickly	0	1
Charlotte's Inheritance, by Miss Braddon	1	4
Run to Earth, by Miss Braddon	1	4
Dead Sea Fruit, by Miss Braddon	1	4
Night side of Nature	1	4
Dickens's American Notes	2	4
——— Little Dorritt	2	4
——— Sketches by Boz	1	11
——— Christmas Books	1	14
——— Oliver Twist	1	14
——— A Tale of Two Cities	1	11
——— The Uncommercial Traveller	1	14
——— Hard Times and Pictures from Italy	2	4
——— Great Expectations	1	14
——— Bleak House	2	4
——— Barnaby Rudge	1	14
——— Our Mutual Friend	2	4
——— The Pickwick Papers	2	4
——— The Old Curiosity Shop	1	14
——— Dombey and Son	2	4
——— Martin Chuzzlewit	2	4
——— David Copperfield	2	4
——— Nicholas Nickleby	2	4
Church Services, Ivory, Gilt and Red edges. Each	10	0
Song—Strangers Yet	2	0
——— Ship on Fire	1	12
——— Come over the Ferry	1	8
——— Watching for Pa	1	8
——— Wish me good night once more	1	8
New Photographs of Ladies and Actresses. Each	1	0

Bombay, 30th October, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to	21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„	21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25		
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„	20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„	18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„	24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread Hose	20		
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23		
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„	45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„	6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„	8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½		

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½		
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½		
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to	70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45		
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	„	65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	„	30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to	32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to	70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„	30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„	12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„	16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„	6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	„	30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„	34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25		

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	19	0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting Shooting Riding Walking. With patent innerband, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to	30
	do. do. chased	15	„	30
	do. do. enameled	16	„	30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	„	30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	„	30
	do. Collar Studs	8	„	10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	„	15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	„	30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes			
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty			
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½	to	25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½	„	16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30		

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.
Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

CANVAS and TARPAULINS.—A fine opportunity is OFFERED to SHIPCHANDLERS, DUBASHES, and RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, for the purchase of the above at moderate prices. Apply to the LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October, 1869.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Saicrubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

DIVAN EXCHANGE will be PARTLY CLOSED while undergoing repairs, and reopened under experienced European management.

26th October, 1869.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they will OPEN FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these premises on the 10th November, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c. will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER „ „ 5, 7, 11, and 20 „

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.,) Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness. Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

Agents for Western India.—Treacher & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement :—

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
Saint Albans	July 10th	1483

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of their "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ¼lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., Nation's Pride ¼ lbs., Braggs ¼ lbs.

Prices of Tobacco.—We beg to call particular attention to—

Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1 to 5 lbs.	Rs. 1 8 per lb.;	20 lb. boxes Rs. 20 only.
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs.	1 0 „	„ 15 „
Braggs, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 „	„ 12 „
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs.	0 12 „	„ 12 „

In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street.

900 Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.	
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 100 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 90 „
Do. „ 400 „	„ 80 „
Vibrating Axle Scale	„ 250 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 12 „
Do. 4 „	„ 8 „
Post-office Scales, ¼ oz.	„ 8 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Do. Tomatoes, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

FARNHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived :—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

			Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)		74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	„	Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	„	„	32	0
GOOD SPARKLING,	do.	„	27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale......Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale......White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21	0
IRISH WHISKEY	23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21	0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36	0		
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30	0		
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24	8	14	0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18	0	10	8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30	0	16	0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	„	25	0	14	0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	„	22	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	„	18	8	10	8
ST. JULIEN......Green capsule	„	17	0	10	0
MEDOC (Cantenac)......Red capsule	„	15	8	9	0
MEDOC......White capsule	„	13	8		
HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule	„	22	0	12	0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd & James.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per dozen. Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	84
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, October, 1869.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,

3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Pints	„ 20 „
Moselle, Quarts	„ 42 „
Brandy „	„ 30 „
Sherry „	„ 25 „
Claret „	„ 23 „

REMINGTON & Co.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Ayala Albrecht Champagne, No. 1 Rs. 28 per dozen.
„ 2 „ 26 do.
„ 3 „ 24 do.

United Vineyard Proprietor Co's Cognac.

Bass' Beer, bottled by Purt of London, unquestionably the best Pale Ale imported.

Hodson White, Zinc, Paints, and Varnishes.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th September 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's (Edinburgh) well known WINES—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 25 per doz.
„ do.	„ 27 „
„ Extra Pale	„ 25 „
Port, Superior	„ 26 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30 per doz.
„ Port	„ 30 „
Delbruck Fils St. Jullien Claret	„ 12 „
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	„ 20 „
„ „ old Pale dry.	„ 28 „
„ Claret	„ 11 „
„ „ Superior	„ 26 „
„ Moselle	„ 30 „
J. Sandback & Son's Sherry	„ 27 „
Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry	„ 25 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, an OPERATOR for the BYCULLA PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. Apply by letter, or personally, to Mr. Stretton, 1, Love Lane, Byculla.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a GOOD SIZE SHOP in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 20 .

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350—furnished and unfurnished.

BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 250, and 25 .

PARELL.—Four BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 400.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 120, 125, 150, 150, 200, 200, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few GODOWNS in the Fort and at Colaba. For particulars apply to

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, a few BUNGALOWS at Matheran. Rent for the Season, Rs 250 to 700.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

NOTICES.

MUSIC

FOR

MILITARY BANDS.

No. 1.—Selection from "The Contrabandista," by	A. S. Sullivan.
The Hussar's Waltz	E. Hartmann.
No. 1 A.—Six Marches :—	
"Novara," Quick March	Sowerthal.
"Crown Prince," Do.	Do.
"La Périchole," No. 1	Burckhardt.
"La Périchole," No. 2	Do.
"Der Recrut," Quick March	Gung'l.
"Corso," Do.	Lübert.
No. 2.—Selection, "Robinson Crusoe"	Offenbach.
No. 2 A.—Fanfare Militaire	Rossini.
La Périchole Quadrille	Coote.
No. 3.—"Erin" Fantasia on Irish Airs	Basquit.
No. 4 A.—Potpourri, "La Part du Diable"	Auber.
No. 4 B.—Galatea Waltz	Brunette.
No. 4 C.—Recit, Air, and Chorus from "Indra"	Flotow
Geraldine Waltz	Charles Godfrey.
No. 5.—Overture, "Ruler of Spirits"	C. M. Weber.
La Carita, Sacred Chorus	Rossini.
No. 6.—Concert Aria (for Clarionet Obligato)	Bergson.
Le Premier Amour (Polka de Concert), for Cornet-à-Piston)	E. Neuman.
No. 6 A.—Grand Selection, "Oberon"	Weber.
No. 235.—Selection, "Beatrice di Tenda"	Bellini.
No. 237.—Overture, "Mannschaft an Bord"	Suppe.
Polka, "Die Antelope"	Gung'l.
No. 238.—Hand-in-Hand Quadrille	Zieher.
Violet Galop	Lamont.

Price per Part—Rs. 8 cash.

LATEST EDITION OF

CHAPPELL'S COMPLETE COLLECTION

OF

CHRISTY MINSTRELS' SONGS.

Three Vols. in one, containing 146 Songs, Duets, &c. Elegantly bound in cloth, with gilt edges, price Rs. 7 cash.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

RAMPART ROW, and FORBES STREET, BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & COMPANY'S

LIST OF

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

			Rs.	as.
La Sonnambula	Thalberg		3	0
I. Puritani	do.		1	12
Norma	do.		2	2
Il Barbiere	do.		1	10
Stradella	do.		2	8
Lucia de Lammermoor	do.		2	0
Semiramide	do.		4	4
Miserere D'Allegri	Liszt		4	2
L'Africaine No. 1	do.		3	0
Do. „ 2	do.		5	8
La Gazza Ladra	Leybach		2	0
Jone	do.		3	0
Le Pré aux Clercs	do.		3	2
Don Juan	do.		3	0
Othello	do.		2	2
I. Puritani	do.		3	4
Guillaume Tell	do.		3	2
Freychutz	do.		2	18
Les Noces des Figaro	do.		2	8
La Petite Russie	Blumenthal		2	6
Une Larme	do.		2	6
Le Gondolier	do.		2	8
La Caressante	do.		2	4
La Source	do.		1	18
Badinage	do.		1	8
Faust	Burgmuller		2	6
L'Africaine	Kruger		3	2
Faust	do.		3	18
Chant du Soir	Ketterer		1	8
Il Fuoco Fatuo	Sanfiorenza		2	0
La Cascade des Roses	Ascher		1	14
Les Fitres de la Garde	do.		1	8
La Zingara	do.		1	8
I Vepres Siciliani	Coop		2	2
La Forza de Destino	do.		3	8
Tanhaüser	Jaell		1	2
La Juire	Voss		3	8
La Baladine	do.		2	4
L'Usignuolo	Valse	Gungl	2	4
Danza dei Pazzi	do.	do.	2	4
Un Saluto all Italia	do.	do.	1	18
Storie Intime	do.	Rovere	2	2
Principe Reale	do.	do.	3	2
Domani Quaresima	do.	do.	2	18
Chiacchiere	Galop	do.	1	0
Qui Vive	do.	Ganz	2	18
L' Africaine	Polka		1	0
Un Saluto	do.		1	8
Schneider	do.		1	0
Viscouta	do.		1	8
Pochini	do.		1	4
La Milanese	do.		1	4
Rabadan	do.		1	18
Dichiarazioni Amorose	Mazurka		1	4
Sempre Sola	do.		1	4

PIANOFORTE DUETS.

		Rs.	as.
Faust	Leybach	3	12
Il Barbiere	do.	4	0
Four Pieces	Schuman	3	4
Lucia di Lammermoor	Menozzi	3	2
Un Ballo in Maschera	Cerimeli	4	6
Belisario	do.	3	0
Anna Bolena	do.	2	0
Giuramento	do.	2	8
Il Barbiere	Menozzi	2	10

⁂ The above prices are for nett cash. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay, 12th October, 1869. SOUNDY & Co.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s

SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out

Pints, per bottle,	10 Annas.	Per doz.	Rs. 6	0
Quarts „ „	1 Rupee.	„ „	„ 10	0

COPYING INK.

Pints, per bottle,	1 Rupee.	Per doz.	Rs. 12	0
Quarts „ „	1-12 „	„ „	„ 20	0

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.

Half pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee Per doz. Rs. 10 0
Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort. Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 „ „	„ 2,600
6 „ „	„ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,

- Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
- Cast and Blister Steel.
- Pig and Sheet Lead.
- Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
- Cast Iron Pipes.
- Contractors' Tools.
- Crab Winches.
- Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
- Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

HEAL and SONS.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,

and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

⁂ Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

MR. HARRY EMANUEL,

OF

18, New Bond Street, London,

DIAMOND MERCHANT AND JEWELLER TO THE QUEEN, begs to state that he is open to receive Consignments of Precious Stones and Pearls, either on Purchase or for Sale on Commission.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—27th October, 1869.

The following transactions were reported this day :—

In Government Securities.—5½ per cents. at 113 ; 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 168-0 and 168-2, and 4 per cents. at 94-3 at Rs. 5-13 per cent. discount.

In Joint Stock Shares.—Bank of Bengals at Rs. 1,530.

East Indian Railway shares at Rs. 240 per £20.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—November 1.

Hill, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from sick leave, from England.
Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, from sick leave, from England.
Stock, Brigadier General, Commanding Bombay District, on duty, from Deolalee.
Edwardes, Captain, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, on duty, from Deolalee.
Macdonald, Major, from privilege leave, from England.
Tremlett, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Schalch, Ensign, 85th Regiment, to join, from England.
Hallett, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
LeMesurier, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Roorkee.
Theobald, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Lamb, Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Mhow.
Rawlinson, Captain, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, from England.
Berry, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Royals, on duty, from Poona.
Oliphant, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Rogerson, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Throtl, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Dunne, Ensign, 1-2nd Regiment, on duty, from England.
Hannagan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Aden.
Romer, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Barnett, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Goodenough, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Mant, Captain and Adjutant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Elgee, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
St. George, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Maclachlan, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—November 1.

Hill, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Dehra Doon.
Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Loch, Colonel, 3rd Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.
Hallett, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allyghur.
LeMesurier, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Raines, C.B., Colonel, 95th Regiment, on duty, to Mhow.
Berry, Lieutenant-Colonel, 1st Royals, on duty, to Deolalee.
Grierson, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on duty, to Tanna.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 30th October, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Surgeon R. W. James, M.D., Civil Surgeon, to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Aden.

The following orders are confirmed :—

5th Regiment N. L. I.—Regimental Order, dated 1st October 1869, directing Lieutenant Hunt, Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant Chambers, proceeded on medical certificate.

3rd Hussars.—Regimental Order, dated 2nd September 1869, appointing Cornet C. E. F. Rennick, to act as Interpreter to the Regiment, with effect from the 29th August, during Cornet Berkeley's absence on leave, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 440, 16th August 1865.

11th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 19th October 1869, appointing Captain Forbes Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant Hume.

Major N. B. Thoyts, officiating Adjutant, 16th Regiment N I., performed the duties of Quartermaster in addition to his own from the 15th to the 30th September 1869, inclusive.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Captain A. Stokes, 38th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board. This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Ensign H. Melliss, 1st Battalion 2sit Foot, attached to 2nd N. I., from 1st to 15th November 1869, in extension to remain at Poona, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Captain J. R. Strutt, 3rd Regiment N. I., from 1st to 30th November 1869, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Corporal William Pitts, Royal Engineers, Unattached List, Public Works Department, is promoted to Sergeant with effect from the 28th instant, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 422 of 1862.

Cantonment and Quarters. Hutting.—On the completion of lines, built under the Hutting Rules G. G. O. No. 224 of 1864, for native troops, and when the usual Committee, as ordered in Quartermaster General's Circular No. 1722, of 23rd August 1864, is assembled for the inspection of the buildings, the commanding officer will submit to the Committee his line building accounts accompanied by an Abstract of the expenditure on the different items, as laid down in the specification in the above rules. He will also attach to the abstract, as certificate, an honor that the expenditure is such as is therein set forth. The Committee will examine these accounts with a view of ascertaining that no expenses have been incurred for work of a more costly description than that required by the G. G. O above quoted, and they will further report as to whether or not the lines are complete and equal to requirements; and whether economy and skill has, or has not, in their opinion been displayed in their construction.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	M. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast & Goa, Oct. 29.
	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Cochin, Oct. 27.
	Euphrates (s)	Carme	Suez, Oct. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Persian Packet	Schell	Batavia,
	Comorin (s)	Browne	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Thomas Bell, Lambert, to Colombo.
Ship Annie Frost, Bradie, to Calcutta.
Brig Ranee, Hardie, to Rangoon via Cochin.

The steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 27 Futtay Moombaruck...Nacoda ....Allepee, Oct. 10.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 26 Oriental (s) ....Northern Ports.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 26 Cornwallis .... ——— ....Gopaulpore.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

FAYRER—October 28th, at No. 42, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of Dr. J. Fayrer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—RIGBY—October 27th, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpore, by the Rev. G. F. Popham Blyth, George Frederick Wilson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to Louisa, sixth daughter of Colonel H. Rigby, Royal Engineers, (Bengal).

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

ROSS—October 22nd, at Trevandrum, the wife of John Ross, Esq., M.A., Principal of H. H. The Maharajah's High School, of a daughter.

SHAW—October 25th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. W. F. Shaw of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1869.

Who is not interested in the stability of Life Insurance? It was a great invention, and, despite some striking failures and much suffering, it has done incalculable good. Recent calamities have inflicted a heavy blow upon the system, but we may safely predict that the wound is not mortal and that the invention is not one the world will willingly let die. Of course, the subject, in all its aspects, is now much discussed, and ingenious men are trying to devise means of securing the prudent portion of the public against the enterprises of the predatory classes who have swooped upon the system like birds of prey, and converted it into a vast engine of speculation, jobbery, and corruption. Parliament is certain to be consulted on the appropriate method of encountering the evil, and there will be much ink shed between now and next February.

We desire, at this moment, however, to call attention to an excellent and plain-spoken article in the "Independent Section" of the *Westminster Review* for October. This independent section, it seems, has been devised in order to enable the editor to insert the writings of able and specially informed men with whose views he does not wholly agree; but that makes no difference in the intrinsic worth of the articles. The essay on the present condition of Life Insurance, suggested, apparently, by the fall of the Albert, is an exposure of the gross abuses attending amalgamation and the getting up of companies manufactured to sell, or for the benefit of promoters, managers, and directors. It is written, evidently, by some one who has seen the interior of the mechanism employed to victimize the public, and it is remarkably frank and unsparing in its statements.

The writer starts by stating the reasons which justify the establishment of companies on a basis of share capital, and then goes on to point out when and how they may legitimately abandon their venture by making over their interest to another concern. He holds that the shareholders ought to seek amalgamation the moment they find that their share capital has been spent. The directors have no right to speculate with the premiums of policy-holders, beyond the amount with which each life is loaded for working expenses. Hence at the point where it becomes obvious that they can not go on, they ought to save the policy-holders by annexing them to a stronger company which, on examination, might find that there would be sufficient profit to pay working expenses. But that course has not been followed, and hence recent, and still impending, disasters. The following statistics tell a painful story :—

"Up to the end of 1868," we are told, "no less then 366 life companies had been established ; of these 177 had been transferred to other offices ; some of them by the voluntary acts of their shareholders without any other public intervention ; others, to the number of 50 or 60, through the process of winding up in the Court of Chancery ; whilst 76 have either never got actively to work, or have dropt out of existence without leaving any record. Of all the companies established therefore only 113, or less than one-third of the whole, remained in existence at the end of 1868, and several of these have succumbed during the present year. Of the 113 above named, 28 vary in age from 1 to 7 years, so that the great mortality of officers in the past does not seem to prevent the creation of new ones : indeed it is well known that many of the new offices are not intended to be permanent, but are got up on purpose to be sold or amalgamated. Of the offices which have been absorbed some have passed through one, some two, some three, and some through even four other offices before they have found resting places ; that is to say, the absorbing offices have themselves been absorbed once, twice, or three times ; and some of the chief absorbing offices have had most voracious appetites, and have been difficult to satisfy. Thus the Liverpool and London has absorbed 8 other offices, the Sovereign 8, the Standard 9, the Briton 11, the Eagle 20, the Albert 22, and the European 33."

We need not enlarge on this point. The statement speaks for itself, and is an eloquent commentary on a ruinous—we had almost said nefarious—mode of conducting business, against which the ordinary insurers have no safeguard at all, except total abstinence from insurance. We cannot do better than lay before our readers an extract, which will show how utterly powerless in many cases is the poor policy-holder :—

"For the last twenty-five years there has been in London a class of men who have made a trade of getting up Fire and Life Assurance Offices. A 'promoter' consults a solicitor, the solicitor finds a client who, in order to become a director, will induce some of his friends to take shares ; and then if a titled president can be got to lend his name in exchange for a qualification in free shares, the Board is made up of dummies, the promoter becomes secretary or manager, and the company is floated. During almost the same space of time other men have made a trade of buying and selling Life Assurance Companies. It is familiarly said that no Life Assurance secret will keep for twenty-four hours in London, and therefore within the charmed circle the condition of every office is approximately known and talked about, even though no accounts be published. When a company is in difficulties a 'negotiator' walks into the office, and after a chat with the manager, asks, 'Had not you better amalgamate ?' The manager naturally inquires, 'What is to become of me?' 'Oh,' replies the negociator, 'I'll take care of you ; come and dine !' And over the wine after dinner the first secret bargain is struck, and the question as to which of the directors can be 'worked' is discussed. Then the workable directors are brought to dine with the negotiator, who has meanwhile sought out a purchasing office, and bargained, with a committee of the directors (subject to approval by the Board) to bring them a business of a certain number of thousands per annum of income for a consideration; either unencumbered or loggered only with two or three directors and other officials, and with a good staff of agents. The purchasing office, if short of cash, agrees to pay the negotiator in bonds at short dates, or by annuity policy, a sum which may vary from one thousand to twenty thousand pounds, and which is sometimes made payable not to the negociator himself but to his nominees, whose names in case of publicity would screen their principal. The purchasing company also generally debits itself with part or the whole of the paid-up capital of the absorbed company, and sometimes even adds a bonus thereto, and pays dividends thereon just as upon its own paid-up capital. Thus it is very probable that a company which appears to have a paid-up capital of two hundred thousand pounds may never have really received so much as fifty thousand pounds. Some of the directors and principal officials in the defunct company are commonly paid or pensioned off, and if an obstructive shareholder becomes troublesome and talks of going to the Court of Chancery to prevent the proposed amalgamation, he is also usually choked with gold."

The picture here drawn is bad enough, but it is added that the negotiators are sometimes "paid by both sides," and a case is stated where the directors of a company, got rid of to another, fraudulently issued, for the benefit of themselves and friends, bonds and policies without any pecuniary consideration, and where the fraudulent persons escaped with impunity because a legal adviser said that an attempt to obtain redress would risk the ruin of the joint company.

Many of our readers will be interested in the following passages respecting the European, which form a sort of tag to the article. We do not, of course, vouch for their correctness, but remark that the writer appears to be a well-informed man :—

The petitions for winding-up are twofold ; the first from a victimized shareholder, who within six months is said to have borrowed money to pay for three thousand shares, upon which he hoped to make 15 per cent., but upon which, before the receipt of a single dividend, he received a call-notice for five shillings a share, and which call immediately reduced the market value of shares with ten shillings paid and one-and-sixpence bonus added, from four-and-sixpence each to a discount of four-and-sixpence, or nett sixpence each for shares with fifteen shillings paid, and one-and-sixpence bonus addition * * * It appears, however, that a petition was really filed before the annual meeting, but not advertised, and that the petitioner was bought off; and it is probable that No. 1 petition now arranged for hearing, not having been advertised, was also intended to make the company pay for the folly of a speculative shareholder. But petition No. 2 is by a director, who tells us that so far from the call-money being an additional investment at 5 per cent., there is not more than £10,000 remaining out of about £50,000 received upon that call, and that there are outstanding claims admitted but not paid to the extent of £120,000; that there was a balance of expenditure over receipts on last year (a fact which quite escaped those who listened to the reading of the balance sheet), and that after six months' earnest effort on his part, no real attempt at economy had been made. We believe that the life liabilities of the European exceed nine millions sterling, and the guarantee liabilities two and a half million sterling ; and that the nett assets will not be more than half a million, exclusive of calls upon the shareholders. The manager declares that the company is perfectly solvent and has funds to meet the current claims, but we have no hope whatever that he will on cross-examination satisfy the Vice-Chancellor in that respect.

Another pregnant sentence in this article is the following ghastly summary :—"In the fall of the Albert and European, sixty different offices have gone to wreck ; there have been sixty lots of promoters, sixty preliminary expenses' accounts, sixty sets of officials, fifty-eight purchases of business balances, with all their negotiators, solicitors, counsel, compensations and choked off protestors." Finally, he estimates that "these various offices must have handled £12,000,000, and their remaining assets are almost *nil*." As to a remedy the reviewer is disposed to rely on Government interference. That we may discuss another day.

It is rumoured, says the "Englishman," that the 26th Cameronians will shortly relieve the 58th Regiment at Allahabad.

The "Friend of India" says that Mr. George Dickson has arranged to leave England for Calcutta by an early mail.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Lanston, Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of his rank, from the 31st ultimo.

The services of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. D. Clarke, late of the Land Transport Train, Abyssinian Field Force, have been replaced by the Bombay Government at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

In consequence of the excessively heavy charges, Lord Mayo, says a Calcutta contemporary, travelled by ordinary passenger train from Umballa to Meerut, the state carriage being attached to the train.

We learn from the "Indian Daily News" that on the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the salary of the Legal Remembrancer here has been increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, with an office allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem

The "Madras Mail" publishes the following as "Good news for Field Officers" :—"Economy is emphatically the order of the day. As a relief to the finances, we understand that the Madras Government propose to allow furlough to all field officers who are entitled to the indulgence, provided the Commander-in-Chief can spare their services."

The "Englishman" understands that Mr. G. W. Hayward, who has so recently explored Eastern Turkistan, has left Murree for Cashmere, the first stage in his great and daring endeavour to penetrate from India *via* the Pamir steppe to the valley of the Oxus. "If Mr. Hayward succeed he will throw a flood of light on a region not only little known but little understood. His travels will set many questions at rest, notably those which refer to the tribe called Siah Posh Kaffirs, and to the routes across the Bam-i-Duneah from Eastern to Western Turkistan. We can only wish him success, and hope that the influence of our feudatory, as he is called at Serampore, the Rajah of Cashmere, will serve Mr. Hayward in the earliest and most dangerous stages of his journey."

MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 8th October.

By the death of Major-General Adams, C. B., which has been announced this week, Colonel Sir Thomas McMahon, C. B., will be promoted to the rank of major-general ; Major J. Waddell Boyd, Staff Officer of Pensioners at Perth, to that of lieutenant-colonel ; and Captain W. E. Brown, of the 57th Regiment, to that of major in the army. This is satisfactory for the officers whose names are mentioned above ; but when we look through the long list of full colonels, it is almost impossible to foresee when those at present the juniors of that grade can hope to attain the rank of general officers. The average promotion to that rank depends entirely upon the death-vacancies caused by the demises of its present occupants, and, as a general rule, it may be safely accepted that not more than twenty such vacancies occur anually. Whoever will take the trouble to count through the names of the colonels in the Army List, and divide the sum by twenty, will find the number of years which it will require for those still in the lower pages to arrive at the head of the roster, and will probably be unpleasantly astonished at the magnitude of the result. The committee sitting at the Horse Guards at present, with a view to re-establish the unequal rates of promotion between the Indian and the home army, may possibly recommend the immediate promotion of fifty or sixty colonels to be major-generals, but this will only be a temporary alleviation of the stagnation which is so imminently threatening. How long this committee will sit is still uncertain : its labours progress but slowly ; many witnesses are examined and no chance of the issue of a report seems apparent. Probably, however, the report will have to be produced before Christmas, as if anything is to be done it must be done in time to be placed in next year's Estimates, and the Estimates which must be produced to Parliament in February will require a little time for their compilation.

The purchase system seems to be the point where the administration of the War Office are most anxious to strike a heavy blow, yet they are timid and tentative. They are restrained by the fear of incurring public odium by asking Parliament for the money required to abolish the system,—yet they need not be so, for Parliament and the country are so eager to abolish this pernicious system, that there would be no opposition to encounter if the Government proposed to borrow the sum required, which, if funded, would hardly be felt. There can be no doubt that the purchase system is a monstrous evil, and there is hardly an argument adduced by its supporters which on its face is not fallacious. It is urged that purchase facilitates promotion. This may sound a specious and plausible phrase to those who do not understand the working of the system of over-regulation prices, but those who have been in the army, and can remember the haggling and bargaining which goes on whenever a step is to be bought or sold, must be fully aware that purchase really more frequently retards than accelerates promotion, besides causing an amount of bad blood and angry feeling which is anything but beneficial to the interior management of the corps. It is also urged that the British soldier likes to be officered by gentlemen, and that purchase insures the officer being a gentleman. Are we, indeed, what Napoleon called us, a nation of shop-keepers, and is it indeed a fact that our national idea of a gentleman is a rich man ? Such would seem to be the case. If it is, how wofully we are deceived. If Mr. Figgs makes a happy coup in the city, buys shares in a bubble company, and sells at a high profit just before it bursts, if he is a promoter, or makes a large fortune in some other, perhaps, even less creditable pursuit, changes his name to Plantagenet Deficant, and immediately buys young Deficant a commission in the thirtieth Princess Alice's Plungers, is it a certainty that young Deficant is more gentlemanly than the son of some country squire who, with a small fortune and a large family, cannot purchase a commission for his son, and has to place him in a non-purchase regiment. Are the officers of the Artillery or Engineers one whit less gentlemanly than those of the heavy Cavalry ? Yet the former are promoted on a system into which purchase enters neither directly nor indirectly, and the latter pay the heaviest sums known for their steps. There is an argument in favour of the maintenance of a modified and regulated system of purchase, which might be brought forward in its support had the advocates of purchase had the wit to adduce it. They might, with some apparent reason, have urged that in England, where, fortunately, there are no class distinctions, the power of being able to bring forward a certain sum of money on entering a profession is a certain guarantee of education, as it is unlikely that a father will pay for the commission of a son to whom he has not given a satisfactory schooling. If this argument, however, holds water, it would but favour the retention of a very modified purchase system as far as perhaps the rank of captain. Then, cry the advocates of retention and opponents of every change, it is impossible to work such a system because either further promotion must be made by selection, or an indirect and underhand purchase system will be immediately introduced. True ; what then ? While they continue the Horse Guards would of course job all the promotion as soon as the selection was left in their hands, and the whole of the upper ranks would be filled with Whitehall pets. If this be so, it is not merely a weak argument for the maintenance of purchase, but a very strong one for the abolition of the Horse Guards. And if the abolition of the purchase system were to bring down at the same time the ancient and effete administrative body which presides over the constitution of the army, it would be but a cause of greater rejoicing.

It has for some time been regarded almost as certain, as I told you in a previous letter, that Lord Napier of Magdala would succeed Sir William Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief in India at the expiration of the latter officer's period of service next year. This decision has now been definitely agreed to, and has been publicly announced. Lord Napier arrived last week in London, and after paying a visit to the Duke of Cambridge, and the other military authorities, left directly for North Wales, where he will seek some retirement previous to his return to a tropical climate. When he goes out, it may be presumed that he will again be accompanied by his former Military Secretary, Colonel Dillon.

The question of the industrial occupation of the soldier in combination with that of a limited period of enlistment is certain to attract considerable attention next year on the votes for the Army Estimates coming before Parliament. The employment of the soldiers in such pursuits was long and bitterly opposed by the Horse Guards, but has been carried through by the War Office supported by public opinion. The Horse Guards have had the good sense to issue an order to encourage the movement, but it is impossible that the employment of the men in this manner can have any great result until the short terms of enlistment, which we are promised next spring, are called into existence, and—what is more important—measures are taken to prevent the constant movements of troops which are so annoying and expensive to men and officers and have no result except to cause discontent. It is surprising with what a stolid obstinacy the military authorities of England have for the last few years been persevering in aggravating the British soldier. By the system which has gradually been coming into play of culling the officers' leave and making them do the duty of non-commissioned officers, the latter have no opportunity of doing their work quietly and satisfactorily. They are always in contact with the officers, who are not always in the best tempers in the world, and who sometimes "come down upon them with a round turn." The round turn, as it is termed, is by the non-commissioned officer carried on to the men, and the latter become discontented and go about their work unwillingly and doggedly. To this constant approximation of the commissioned to the non-commissioned ranks is due, according to the opinion of not a few good judges, the horrible occurrences which have lately filled the pages of the daily journals and sent more than one young soldier to the gallows. This has been an institution of but later days. Could not some of the ardent Conservatives, who so strongly advocate the maintenance of things as they are, get this pernicious custom eliminated from our military system on the plea of its being a new-fangled notion ?

Of staff appointments and promotion there is nothing to chronicle this week.

The head-quarters of the B Mounted Royal Engineer troop have been ordered from Aldershott to Chatham, where they are expected to arrive to-day.

In consequence of some expense having been incurred by the confinement of soldiers' wives on board the troop-ships, it has been ordered that women near their confinement are not to be put on boardship but are to be retained on shore till after it is over : the husband also being detained with the wife.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, 19th October.

The French Ministry are considering important measures of reform. The Deputies of the left Chamber have issued a manifesto against the army manifestation (? any manifestation) on the 26th inst., and will quietly await the opening of the Chambers on the 29th November.

The insurrection in Spain is considered as terminated.

LONDON, 20th October.

The French radical papers attack the manifesto issued by the left Chamber. *Le Rappel* states it is determined to close the Chamber on the 26th inst.

The Empress Eugenie has gone to Alexandria.

The *Morning Star* is dead.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It rarely happens that the Supreme Council or the Secretary of State exercises a veto against the bills passed by the subordinate Legislatures. It is presumed that these bodies know best the conditions and the remedies suited to their own state of affairs. Although, therefore, any comments now made will probably not have any effect on the ultimate fate of this measure, yet it behoves every man, who has any concern for the character of the British Government, to persist to the last in pointing out its iniquities.

The most flagrant injustice is that of clause XXXVI, which seeks by legislation to extinguish the occupation of some poor artizans who repair the saw-gins of the Dharwar cotton growers. The Hon'ble Mr. Bellasis gives their number as 20. The clause, as originally proposed, enacted that no one should be allowed to repair gins unless he had previously obtained a certificate from the Superintendent of the Dharwar Factory. This was too strong, even for our trade-protecting Council, and the present clause was substituted. It seems a very harmless one. It merely proposes to punish a man for making a false statement, which is already provided for by the Penal Code, but its object is precisely the same, and its operation in the hands of the Cotton Department will have the same effect.

I have availed myself of a short holiday trip to pay a visit to the neighbourhood of the Dharwar cotton districts, and the results of my enquiries have convinced me of the fatal error which the Government has been guilty of in acting upon the *ex-parte* statements of Dr. Forbes and his department. I do not for a moment suppose that that gentleman would make any statement that he does not believe to be true; but his facts are given generally not of his own knowledge, but from the department. When a man's duty and his interests conflict, his evidence should be received with great caution, or not acted upon at all, unless corroborated from independent sources.

Nearly all the 20 men that are being legislated against (I am told that they are fewer) learned their business at the Government Factory, and are, on the whole, its best hands. Their salary as Government workmen was from Rs. 22 to Rs. 30. By going amongst the villages, they make from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 a month during the season. The owners of the saw-gins much prefer employing these men, although they pay them more, for this good reason that the men accommodate themselves to their convenience, come and go when they please. The Government workmen must be humoured, they do the repairs only when it suits their convenience, they are dilatory, and sometimes must be paid to get the work done in any reasonable time. Some of the men again entered Government service during the past season upon a promise of receiving Rs. 40 a month during the whole year, but they were, nevertheless, dismissed at the close of the season. The Government workmen also do repairs out of working hours, and without the knowledge of the Superintendent.

As might be inferred from these facts, it is impossible to distinguish between cotton ginned by a machine repaired by a Government workman and that by an outsider, and it is untrue that these artizans are in the habit of making those false statements which have been put forward as the pretence. The real object is to get these people into the bill in some shape or the other. You may trust the department to work the clause for its own ends, and to force them into its service at a lower rate of wages than they could earn outside.

The favoured field for Government interference has been and is Dharwar. Dr. Forbes is at his wit's end to account for the utter failure of the department. His theory of the need of cotton inspection and of having gins repaired only by Government workmen is completely at fault. For years he has been allowed to have his own way, and the result is that Dharwar cotton is distinguished beyond that of the rest of the presidency for steady and continuous rubbish or cutchra. Cheep, I believe, is the technical name. There is occasionally a spurt in the other districts, as in Broach last year, in the matter of adulteration, when Dharwar was surpassed, but for a regular and unvarying admixture of rubbish, or cheep, it bears the palm.

No one ought to know better than Dr. Forbes the hatred that the people have of the interference or inspection of Government officers. The moment that an official of the department appears in a district, there is a stop put to all ginning, and it is not resumed until after his departure. When he comes it is sought to propitiate him by offerings of milk and fruits. Other more serious charges are made, but I do not give currency to them, because, as may readily be believed, they cannot be proved. Men, who know India, like the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, will understand what I mean.

So much for Government interference with

FREE TRADE.

Bombay, 1st November.

KATTYAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 27th October.

The cold weather is gradually setting in, and with it there is a decrease in sickness.

A batch of locusts passed this station at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon. Their flight was very high, and the course they were taking was from north to south. Some of them alighted on fields in the vicinity, and caused some destruction.

Those of the Chiefs of this province who visited the Broach Exhibition and had interviews with H. E. the Governor presented, as is customary, "nuzeranas" on the occasion. In return for these "nuzeranas" H. E. the Governor sent presents to the Political Agent for delivery to the same Chiefs, and these consisted of watches, pearl necklaces, armlets, kinkob pieces, shawls, a revolving pistol, a double-barrel breech-loader, sets of harness and carriages, and a Brussels carpet. The watches and jewellery were superb, and were bought, I believe, from Messrs. Favre, Leuba, & Co.

The telegraph office sanctioned for this station has not yet been opened, though the line was put up some three months ago and appears to be in working order. It may be that the department is counting the cost, or that there is some other obstruction in the way, but the disappointment caused to the public is great, and we hope the Director General of Telegraphs will not further delay the opening up of the office.

The Chief of Gondul has not yet returned, and his advisers seem bent on keeping him longer than he wishes out of his capital. The kamdar, Azum Doolerai, is heartily disgusted with the manner in which he is treated by the creatures around the Chief, and is anxious to resign—a measure which will be highly acceptable to them, but which will be attended with disastrous consequences to the State. It therefore behoves Government, in the interests of the Chief, either to prevent this occurring, or to secure a thoroughly efficient successor to Dhoolerai.

I may mention that some of the Guzeratti members of the Kattyawar bar think that the possession of a sunnud gives them the privilege of talking as much nonsense as they please in the course of their pleadings, much to the detriment of the Court's time, and of offering insults to the pleaders on the opposite side, a practice that should not only be visited with severe measures, but which, I think, requires to be officially prohibited under a penalty.

The young Chief of Rajcote is, I hear, making rapid strides in education, and is able to write English notes.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The proposal to transfer the Punjab Frontier Force to the Commander-in-Chief, which Sir William Mansfield has based on the somewhat suddenly changed opinions of General Wilde, is still, we hear, before the Punjab Government, which is likely to fight hard for its own views. We should not be surprised if the question were left undecided till the arrival of Lord Napier as Sir W. Mansfield's successor, towards the end of April next.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 28.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. the Governor left Bombay by special train for Poona yesterday morning.

THE STORM AT DHARWAR.

There can be no doubt that there has been a severe and long-continued storm in Dharwar, though we are not yet in a position to state the effects of it, beyond the fact that trade has been seriously interrupted.

The information which follows has been kindly communicated to us by Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh.

A letter from Dharwar, dated the 26th ult., says—"Very heavy thunder-storms have raged here for twelve hours. Everything is deluged. Despatches [cotton despatches] to the coast utterly stopped on account of the rain."

A letter of the 27th has the following :—"Sorry to say that since yesterday we have had incessant thunder-storms day and night. The country is flooded, and all cotton sampling and despatches stopped."

And another letter, of the 28th, remarks—"The opinions expressed in last cotton report about rain have been entirely reversed by the sudden appearance of daily thunder-storms, flooding the country, and which natives say will continue for another week."

And the natives seem to have been right, for the weather was still the same yesterday. A telegram, despatched at 8 A.M., informed Messrs. Blay and Mackintosh that it was "pouring still in torrents," and a second telegram, sent off at 11 A.M., said—"Heavy rain all over districts; also down the road [from Dharwar to Carwar] ; and heavy thunder-storms at Carwar."

THE LOCUSTS AT BASSEIN.

On Monday and Tuesday last week, as has been already announced, immense flights of locusts passed over the Bassein talooka. The locusts came from the north, and after devouring everything green which was at all of a tender nature, departed in a southerly direction. On Monday two flights passed over the talooka—a small cloud between two and three o'clock, and about four o'clock a regular army about three miles in width and eight miles in length, so that this latter army extended all the way from the coast as far inward as the village of Gokira which borders on the jungle. Tuesday's invasion seemed to be that of a pretty large rear guard, and they, of course, had to be satisfied with share of green crops left by their predecessors of the previous day. The cloud of locusts is described as like the smoke from a locomotive, and looking upwards the darting insects appeared like a fall of red snow. At Kowla village the leaves of fine fields of brinjall or egg plant were completely destroyed, but the plants, we are glad to hear, are not likely to suffer from being stripped of their leaves. At Saudoor, a village in which vegetables and plantains are the chief produce, the brinjall plant also lost its leaves, and in many places the leaves of the sugarcane and the middle part of the plantain trees were eaten away' Near the village of Kowla the naglee crop has been destroyed, and at Gass the roots of the Wal crop and the young plants were eaten up. In most other villages of the talooka the flight of insects did some damage ; but the rice crop being fortunately nearly all ripe throughout the talooka little damage was done to it. Had the invasion occurred a week or two earlier while the rice crop was green, the damage done would have been disastrous throughout the entire district. Another favourable circumstance was the fact that there was a strong north wind blowing at the time on both days. In most places the people turned out and tried by means of tom-toms yelling, &c., to keep the insects off. A large number of cocoa plants lately planted on the estate of Mr W. W. Ansell were in some danger, but all the hands on the farm turned out and, aided by the wind, succeeded in preventing the myriads of insects from settling on the plants. It is not yet known whether the locusts have deposited any eggs, but should they have done so, in about six weeks that will probably be known for by that time the eggs should be hatched and will appear in the form of caterpillars, and probably if that is so the best means will be to burn the fields and destroy the crysalis. In America the eggs are generally hatched in six weeks, but in this country it may be different. Mr. Ansell, of Bassein, would be glad if any information on this point were given him fr omany quarter.

THE FAMINE IN RAJPOOTANA.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has placed the following papers at the disposal of the press. The first is an extract from a demi-official note from Captain Bayley, officiating Political Superintendent, Serohi, to Lieutenant Colonel Keatinge, Governor General's Agent, Rajpootana, dated Aboo, 17th October 1869 :—

"I write to give you what information I can about the famine, &c. I am sorry to say the destitution and distress does not seem to have decreased as yet, and we can hardly expect that it will do so as long as the price of grain continues so high. The unfortunate Marwarees continue passing through Anadra in apparently as great numbers as when you left. I suppose this emigration from Marwar cannot go on much longer on such a large scale, and I trust not, or I shall come to an end of my funds. I am continuing to distribute three maunds of cooked food daily, which allows of its being given to between 300 and 400 people at one pound for adults and rather less for children. I have in addition 107 persons, principally women and children, in the poor house. The Marwarees generally pass on after staying a day in Anadra. They are in a sad state, and many of them have died lately, being too far gone for want of food to be of any use ; they seem, too, to have lost all heart, and no wonder. As far as I can ascertain I do not think there is nearly so much distress among the Serohi people, as the population is scant, and there is now lots of work in the fields.

"With regard to locusts I can give you no good news. They have been doing much damage lately in several portions of the district and have also appeared in the perggunnahs to the east of Aboo, which were previously free of them. The worst of it is that if the locusts do not disappear soon there will be delay in sowing the rubbee, as the people are naturally afraid of sowing as long as there are locusts about, and as the locusts from a great part of Marwar pass through Serohi, on their way to the sea coast, we may have them for some time yet.

"Wheat last week was selling at Deesa at 5 seers, dearer than it has been yet, but it has since fallen to 5½ seers."

The following letter, sending the above, was addressed by Colonel Keatinge to Mr. Taylor, the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, and dated Ajmere October 24th :—

"Overleaf I send you my last news from Serohi. In all northern Rajpootana the prospects continue very good. There are still some great flights of locusts to be heard of, but, as a rule, they have left us, having done less damage than I anticipated. The crops about here are being fast cut, and all able-bodied persons can get abundant employment. The roads are crowded with carts and camels bringing down grain.

"There are still great numbers of people, principally Marwarees, who are too weak and too much broken down to do anything to help themselves.

THE FINANCIAL RETRENCHMENT.

The reductions recommended or already ordered by the Government of India amount to nearly a million and a half a year, and if all the military retrenchments are carried out the diminution of expenditure may be expected to amount to two millions next year. Thus :—

	£
Civil Expenditure less	300,000
Native Army ,, ...	350,000
British Cavalry and Infantry..	750,000

There still remain the Royal Artillery, the Indian Commissariat and the Studs. If the expenditure on ordinary public works be kept down to 3½ millions, as Lord Mayo has expressed his determination to do, there will be a reduction of 1¼ millions on the average expenditure of the last few years under this head. Regarding the Home Charges, unfortunately, nothing can be said in this country. Leaving them out, the improvement likely to be effected by diminished expenditure and increased taxation, taking the revised estimates of the current year as a standard, will be as follows, if Lord Mayo's expectations are realized :—

	£
Civil expenditure	300,000
Military expenditure of all kinds in India ...	1,250,000
Public Works, ordinary	1,250,000
Income Tax, extra	340,000
Salt Duties ,, (say)	160,000
	3,300,000
Estimated deficit in 1869-70	1,750,000
	1,550,000

These reductions will not tell at once, and that, we believe, is the reason for increasing the rate of Income-tax in the middle of the year. But making liberal allowance for this, and taking the revised estimates of the current year as the standard for the next, we ought to have a working margin, or surplus, of a million, or as much more as the Secretary of State chooses to make it if his Council does that duty to India for which alone it was called into existence. So far as we can now see, the Income-tax ought to return to its peace limit of one per cent. next year, if the Secretary of State supports the Government of India.—*Friend of India*, Oct 28.

CAPTAIN GILLESPIE'S CASE.

We have been informed that the case against Captain Gillespie will be proceeded with at once. On Monday next (Nov. 1) he is to be arraigned before Mr. Gibbons on a charge framed under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code for the offence of "causing grievous hurt." We hear that Mr. Husson Ali has been engaged for the defence.—*Sind News*, Oct 28.

Mr. COOPER, THE EXPLORER.

Letters have been received in China from Mr. T. T. Cooper, stating that he has satisfactorily established the existence of a line of communication between China and Assam by the route he before attempted from Bathang to Zyyu and Sudiya. It was on this route that two French missionaries were murdered a few years ago. He has also ascertained that other passes exist through which commercial intercourse with China is carried on by the Abors, thus disproving the theory lately advanced by Colonel Hopkinson in England, that the mountains between China and Assam are impassable.

A TIGER HUNT.

"We stated the other day," says the *Madras Mail* of the 26th ult., "that we might soon expect to hear of execution among the tigers at Ootacamund. Colonel Christie has not disappointed us. On Thursday last the Colonel, with Mr. Garstin, and another gentleman, went to look for a tiger, which had killed a buffalo within two miles of Ooty. Having found the *locale*, it was agreed after consultation, to draw the neighbouring sholas for 'Stripes.' The Todas stated that the tiger had come to buffalo kraal, and taken his victim. Having beaten two sholas without success, the party tried a young plantation, near the Governor's shola. Shortly a great yelping was heard, and soon after 'mighty Stripes' was seen rolling along, his back and tail showing above the bushes. He was so fat and unwieldy, and rolled in his gait so much, that he presented more the appearance of a drunken old dog than a respectable tiger. The dogs were in full cry after him, chasing him like a cat, but 'Stripes' took no notice. He approached Colonel Christie, who was the first to hit him, though he had much difficulty in doing so, being in a cramped position on a tree and having to shoot to his right. 'Stripes' rolled into the next shola, and then came the din of tiger ; war-dogs barking, men screaming, and 'Stripes' roaring fearfully and trying to kill the dogs, but having a hind leg broken, he could not paw them. At last two of the party went into the shola. This was dangerous work, as they had to crawl. They heard the tiger moaning with pain. One man inside called out that he could see the tiger. Mr. Garstin then succeeded in getting up to the man, and was shown the tiger, up a tree, about two feet from the ground. He, along with the other shikaries, proceeded to blaze away. Poor old 'Stripes' fell off mortally wounded. Then all hands rushed into the shola, and found a mighty beast dead. Altogether it was a grand shikar scene, and to add to its amusing features, the owner of the dogs, being naturally anxious about them, was screaming to them to come off, while the others were egging them on. The roaring of the tiger was grand, and he was a splendid specimen."

The *Madras Times* says the animal was 10 feet and a-half long.

BOMBAY.

H. M. S. Nymph sailed yesterday afternoon for Muscat.

Death from Lightning.—On Friday last a Gowlie was killed by lightning at Ghorpoorie.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 1.

The Ship Helen Scott, Gribble, master, Liverpool to Bombay, put into Holyhead on 28th September, with cargo shifted.

The Ship British Sceptre, Liverpool to Bombay, was spoken on September 20, lat 48 N. long. 14 W., with loss of main topsail yards.

The Ship Mahabuleshwur, Corney, master, from Carwar to Liverpool, was spoken on 17th August, lat. 33 S. long 16 W.—all well.

The s. s. Kurrachee, Captain Cottier, arrived yesterday, with the following passengers, from Cochin :—Dr. Dallas, Colonel Tester, Mr. J. O'Leary, and 126 deck passengers.

The Ship Carlisle, Captain Shapcott, arrived at Liverpool from Bombay, experienced a heavy gale in the English Channel on 28th September, during which the captain's thigh was fractured.

A Case for the Sessions.—We understand that a European, named Robinson, has been committed at Khundwa, to stand his trial before the High Court of Bombay on a charge of theft.—*Central India Times.*

The Ship St. Fillans, Nelson, master, from Bombay, arrived at Liverpool, reports having experienced a succession of gales off the Cape of Good Hope about the latter part of July; had bulwarks stove, and other damage.

The s. s. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Captain Dupuy, arrived yesterday with a general cargo of treasure, fishmaws, horn, and the following passengers :—From Goa—Mrs. Dickinson and infant, 127 deck passengers, 5 children, and 3 infants.

The late Fouzdar of Baroda.—A correspondent of a native paper states that Lulloobhai, the late notorious Fouzdar of Baroda, is soon to be restored to that appointment ; the only punishment inflicted upon him by the Gaekwar being a fine of one lac of rupees.

The Ship Becherdass Ambaidass, from Bombay to Liverpool, reports having had decks swept, a complete suit of sails blown from the gaskets, and one man killed through a sea breaking on board during a hurricane from S. E. to N. round by W. on 15th September.

The Gaekwar's Jewel Cloth.—It is said that His Highness the Gaekwar has abandoned the idea of sending the jewel cloth to Mecca. It will be in the recollection of our readers that this precious mass of jewelry was shown at the Art Exhibition in Bombay last year.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Comorin, Captain Browne, sailed yesterday with the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Ensign R. C. Cavendish, Captain Sanderson, Mr. S. S. Thorburn, 2 native ladies and 2 children. For Muscat—Mr. E. A. Emmerson. For Bussorah—Mr. J. W. Tooley, and 26 deck passengers.

Alimony.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, yesterday, one Mahomed Cassum was charged with not supporting his wife Rabbiabaee. The complainant appeared before the Magistrate with five children, who, she said, were hers by the defendant, and stated that she had no means of supporting them. The Magistrate ordered the defendant to pay Rs. 12 as complainant's costs in this case, and also to pay Rs. 12 a month into Court for her maintenance.

Throwing Ballast into a Basin.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, yesterday, the tindal of the butteela Luxmeepersad was charged, at the instance of Mr. Peter de Souza, in the employ of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, with throwing ballast or rubbish, likely to form a bank or shoal, into one of the Company's basins, without lawful excuse. The man admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 25. The owner of the butteela against whom a similar complaint was made, has not been found.

Death from Explosion.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, concerning the death of one Erappa Dumnoo, aged about thirteen years. It appears that on Saturday last deceased and four others dug a hole in the earth, put some gunpowder in it, and set fire to it. The powder exploded, and all of them in consequence received severe burns. Four of them were taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital and the deceased died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Attempt to take Spirituous Liquor into the Jail.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Chief Magistrate, Sittaram Luxumon, a peon in the service of Mr. Kennedy, a prisoner on the civil side of the County Jail, was placed at the bar, and charged with attempting to take a quantity of spirituous liquor into the jail on the 31st ult. The prisoner urged in defence that he had been in the habit of taking liquor into the jail for his master, for which purpose he was given a pass, but on this day (Sunday) he forgot to get it, and was stopped at the door. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him five rupees.

Rain at Poona.—According to Hindoo astronomy the moon entered her fifteenth mansion on Thursday last. This nukshutra is a rainy one and is called Swati ; and the rain that falls in it is named, after it, the Swatitsa paoos. It is believed to produce pearls. This may be symbolical language, to signify the rich natural productions which this latter rain brings to perfection. Certainly this rain is very timely, and will give the cattle a prolonged tenure of green food, perfect the khureef crops, and give a fine start to the rabbee. We have had rain every day since Thursday last, and yesterday rain fell most of the day. The weather has become cool, and the atmospheric ocean purified of the unwholesome matters suspended in it.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 1

COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Yesterday evening a collision of a rather startling character occurred at the Mahim station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The local passenger train for Veraur left Bombay, as usual, at nearly six o'clock, and got safely to Mahim station. The goods train for Bombay arrived at Mahim at about the same time—having passed along the single line which is being worked temporarily with a pilot engine and a "red cap." The passenger train should, we believe, have been shunted into the station siding till the goods' one had passed, but that was not done—owing, we understand, to the negligence of a pointsman—and the consequence was that the two trains got into collision on the up line. Fortunately they both kept on the rails and the injuries to the passengers were not of a fatal character. A sepoy in the service of the Company was severely injured on the head, a Parsee passenger had his collar-bone broken, and a number of others were rather seriously injured by the violence of the concussion. There was only one first-class carriage in the train, and it was slightly damaged ; the solitary passenger, a European lady, escaped without injury, save the effects of the shock. The two second-class carriages were a good deal smashed, but none of the five or six third-class carriages were much the worse. The cow-catcher on each engine was competely destroyed. Immediately on the occurrence a telegram was despatched to Bombay, and a special train was at once made up, by which Dr. Lumsdaine, Mr. Crawford, and several other gentlemen proceeded to the scene of the accident, arriving within about an hour from its occurrence. By that time, however, the wounded had been cared for and conveyed to an hospital where they were attended to. The rails were not at all injured so that the traffic was not obstructed.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS AS MEMBERS OF MOFUSSIL MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONS.

Khan Saheb Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, late chief translator and interpreter in the Appellate Side of the High Court, and at present second class subordinate Judge of Callian, having seen in the *Government Gazette* his appointment as a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Callian, pointed out to the local Government the inexpediency of appointing judicial officers as members of Mofussil Municipal Commissions. The Government have passed the following resolution on the subject :—

Resolution of Government.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is undesirable that any Judge should be a member of a Municipal Board, the members of which may be called on to take different sides as regards questions affecting public and popular interests. A circular should therefore be issued, stating that the judges, assistant judges, or subordinate judges, should not be appointed Municipal Commissioners, and directing that the future appointment of judicial officers to those posts should be discontinued.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Reports for the Fortnight ending 15th Oct.

Belgaum.—Crops good, but rain was much wanted. In some places the crops were withering from want of rain. The state of public health was good.

Kulladghee Collectorate.—Rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. Crops were doing well. Cattle disease prevailed in some of the talookas.

Canara Collectorate.—The fall of rain in the above collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th September last had been favourable to garden lands. Fever and cholera prevailed to a slight extent in almost all the talookas.

Dharwar Collectorate.—It was noticed last fortnight that great distress would happen if rain did not fall. The crops now coming into ear have been withering from want of seasonable rain ; and if a heavy fall did not come there would be much suffering from want of drinking water.

Sattara Collectorate.—During the fortnight under report the fall of rain in all the talookas was good and the khureef crops were in a thriving conditions, with the exception of the talookas of Waee, Walwa and Khanapoor, where more rain was wanted. The sowing of rubbee crops was in progress in all the talookas. The state of public health was reported to be good.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 1st, 1-30 p.m.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah ; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 20th October, 1-20 p.m. ; via Russia, 23rd October, 3-50 p.m.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 22nd October.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 31st October to 8 p.m. of the 1st November is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 48	0 1
,, Calcutta	2 51	0 19
,, Madras	One in 1 hour 18 min.	

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.
For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Framjee, from Tuticorin.
For Amertheen, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.
For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.
For Cowseedass Chethurbujoodass, care of Baloojee Teress, from Madras.
For Coonooportha Candry Hadjee Mundivie, from Cannanore.
For Chemma, 26 Meadow Street, from Paris.

BOMBAYITES AND BENGALEES.

On Monday evening (25th) a few Europeans and a large number of educated natives were invited by Dr. Atmaram to his house for the purpose of meeting the Rev. James Long of Calcutta. The meeting was of a conversational character ; the object being to compare the state of education and social progress on this side with that in Bengal. It appears that the Bengalees are ahead of us in the matter of female education, and also, alas, in the use of the brandy bottle, but Bombay is in advance of Bengal as regards the energy, ability, and sincerity of the reformed party. Tea and ices were handed round, and some native girls sang very sweetly a Marathi hymn.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Mr. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.

(*Hindu Reformer.*)

We hear that Lord Moyo negatived a proposal from the local Government to allow Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to draw Rs. 300 per mensem from the municipal funds as additional pay for collecting the Municipal Certificate Tax, on the ground that the Municipality was ill able to afford the outlay, and that the Governor-General did not think it necessary that an officer of the State should be paid for a little extra work done within office hours. If the Justices of the Peace will devote but one-tenth of the attention which His Excellency the Viceroy pays to the affairs of our insolvent Municipality before voting away municipal funds, it will not be long before our municipal coffers are replenished.

How Disease is Generated.—The following extract from the report of the medical officer of health of St. Olave's, Southwark, which has just been presented to the local board of that district, reveals one of the risks to which poor people in overcrowded courts and alleys are subject. Dr. Vinen says :—"In the yard of No. 1, Cow-alley, is a large water-butt for the supply of that house and two others in Goat-street. In consequence of the butt not being provided with a lid, the water is exposed to the influence of air and light, encouraging the development of animal and vegetable life, as certain effects of water being thus exposed. I exhibited some specimens of conforoa and other vegetable productions found growing in very considerable quantities on the sides of the butt, and also a sample of the water, in which were plainly to be seen fresh-water shrimps, blood-worms, snails, and more minute creatures—the water flea, cyclops, &c. Small as the water flea is, its appearance in water implies the presence of other creatures, still more minute than itself, upon which it feeds. This water, in the condition I here describe, so utterly unfit for any domestic purpose, has been constantly used, the larger animal growths being first strained off." It is satisfactory to know that the board have issued an order directing the erection of cisterns with covers and the necessary appliances. Referring to the supply of water to the parish, Dr. Vinen also remarks : "The water supplied in August contained 17·83 grains of solid matter per thousand gallons, and 0·623 grains of organic matter. It also contained 13·3 deg. of hardness, of which 3·eg. were permanent. The sample when drawn was slightly turbid, and according to Professor Frankland, it contained living organisms. The water supplied in September contained 17·63 grains of solid matter per gallon, and 0·440 grains, or less than half a grain, of organic matter."—*London Paper*, Oct. 8.

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ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Troop-ship Euphrates arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon and anchored at about 2 o'clock with the 9th Royal Artillery from England. This brigade, which was lately in Canada and afterwards for a short time in Ireland, was brought to Alexandria by the Serapis, and the Euphrates brought it from Suez. She sailed on the 16th instant and reached Aden on the 23rd, when the mail steamers Columbian from Bombay and Nubia from Suez were lying there. The voyage has been a very pleasant one. There was not a single death among the passengers or crew, but three interesting events in the way of births occurred on the way from Suez. Yesterday morning, too, there was another happy incident. A gallant sergeant of the 9th R. A. and the beaming maid of the wife of one of the officers of his regiment, who have long been attached to each other as well as to the 9th R. A., even during its stay in Canada, entered the bonds of matrimony. The event was celebrated with all the honours on board. We should mention that while the Euphrates was about 550 miles from Bombay, the wind N. N. E., she met an immense cloud of locusts. They were visible for about three days, great numbers of them falling on the ship and in the sea around. The Euphrates brings 46 officers, 10 ladies, 8 children, and 6 female servants; 1 second class passenger with his wife and 2 children, 13 staff sergeants, 10 wives, and 11 children, 913 men, 95 women, and 164 children. The names of the officers are as follows:—

9th Brigade R. A.

Colonel and Mrs. J. L. Elgee.
,, Romer.
Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Barnett.
W. G. Goodenough.
Surgeon J. Duff, Mrs. Duff, and family.
Captain W. A. Wyllie, Mrs. Wyllie, and child.
,, R. Rowley, Mrs Rowley, and child.
,, C. Collingwood, Mrs. Collingwood, and child.
,, and Mrs. Peile.
,, A. Harness.
,, F. C. Etton.
,, W. P. Phelps.
,, W. B. Rice.
,, F. A. Mant.
Lieutenant and Mrs. A. E. Turner.
,, and Mrs. P. Harrison.
Lieutenant W. A. Eden.
,, G. S. Ramsay.
,, E. Lockyer.
,, F. Nugent.
,, G. Hadaway.
,, A. Molesworth.
,, W. B. St. George.
,, W. Whately.
,, A. S. Wooley.
,, R. F. Maclachlan.
,, J. J. Cumming.
,, A. Montgomery.
,, A. E. England.
,, P. H. Hammond.
Quarter Master H. Nelson.
Assistant Surgeon E. H. Loyd.
,, A. Royle.
,, G. Park.
,, G. Will.
Riding Master R. Butler.
Veterinary Surgeon W. D. Rogerson.
,, ,, Knott.

Other Officers.

Lieutenant G. R. Ponsonby, 19th Brigade, R. A.
,, W. J. Lugard, 24th Brigade, R. A.
,, D. Hill, 20th Brigade, R. A.
Ensign W. Coles, 105th Foot.
,, W. Orr, 108th Foot.
,, S. J. Dunn, 1/2nd Foot.
Staff Assist.-Surg D. Olden.
Vet.-Surg. G. A. Oliphant and wife, 22nd Brigade R. A.
Conductor C. Jacka and wife, Bombay Marine Department.

We understand these troops will be distributed as follows:—

Madras Presidency.

Via Beypore—A/9 R. A., 7 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 146 men, 17 women and 35 children; 3/60th Rifles, 1 man, 1 woman and 2 children; 2/21st Foot, 1 man and 1 woman.

Via Nagpore.—C/9 R.A., 6 officers, 2 ladies, 3 children and 146 men; 11th Hussars, 1 man, 1 woman and 1 child; 1 man of the R.A. Battery Armstrong armourers.

Via Poona.—G/9 R.A., 4 officers, 1 lady, 146 men, 17 women and 28 children. Draft 4/6 and 6/6 R.A. 12 men.

Bombay Presidency.

Via Vingorla.—Draft 5/6 R.A., 5 men.

Via Deolalee.—D and E/9 R.A., 9 officers, 2 ladies, 292 men, 34 women and 65 children. Draft 1/6 R.A., 6 men.

Via Ahmedabad.—Head Quarters F and H/9 R.A. 15 officers, 6 ladies, 1 child, 153 men, 26 women and 36 children.

The A/9 R. and draft 5/6 R. A. will be transhipped to the steam transport Bombay this morning. The troops for Nagpore and Deolalee will be landed at the Carnac Bunder and will proceed to their destination by a special train, leaving at 9-15 A.M., and arriving at Deolalee at 6-30 P.M. The C and D Batteries 9th Brigade will halt at Deolalee till the evening of the 6th, when they will proceed by rail to Nagpore, halting one day at Akola *en route*—arriving at Akola at 9-30 A.M. departing at 6-15 P.M. on the 7th, and reaching Nagpore at 5 A.M. on the 8th. The D and E Batteries will remain at Deolalee until further orders. Those for Ahmedabad will proceed to their destination by a special train leaving at 7 P.M., halting one day at Bulsar en route—arriving at Bulsar at 1 A.M., and departing at 8 P.M. on the 4th, reaching Ahmedabad at 5 A.M. on the 5th. The troops for Secunderabad will be landed at the Carnac Bunder with the troops for Nagpore and Deolalee, and will proceed to Poona *en route* to Secunderabad by a special train leaving at 8-15 A.M., and arriving at Poona at 5-20 P.M. This battery will halt at Poona till the evening of the 9th November, when it will leave at 6 P.M. for Sholapoor, arriving at 6 A.M. next morning.

INSOLVENCY COURT—1st November.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner.)

Discharges Granted.

The following insolvents, whose liabilities exceeded Rs. 10,000, obtained their discharges:—Jamsetjee Eduljee, liabilities Rs. 18,242; Pragjee Purmanund Metha, Rs. 57,127, bad assets Rs. 5,934, and 80 shares of the Commercial and Asiatic Banks; Somee Khimjee Ameer, assayer, liabi lities Rs. 12,688; Cursetjee Bezonjee, clerk on a salary of Rs. 50 a month, liabilities Rs. 31,721.

In re Lukmechund Lowchund.

This insolvent had been a general merchant—his liabilities were Rs. 6,60,734, and his assets Rs. 89,013 good, Rs. 34,317 bad, and Rs. 4-1-9 doubtful. He applied to-day for a final discharge and that was granted.

In re Shapoorjee Hormusjee.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 4,554.

Mr. Ferguson appeared in favour of his petition.

Mr. Bala Mangesh Waglé appeared for an opposing creditor—a Marwarree—and said that his client opposed on the ground that he lent money to petitioner on the representation that he was worth money and had a contract with the B. C. & R. S. N. Co., whereas it turned out that at the time he had no capital. The Marwarree brought a case in the Small Cause Court, but the petitioner raised a vexatious defence and latterly absented himself, after several days' hearing, and the case was decided against him.

After hearing the petitioner and the counsel,

The Commissioner said he did not see that the vexatious defence had been proved. A man was entitled to defend a case and make a plaintiff prove his case, and that was all he seemed to have done. Had he gone on with his long list of witnesses, and the case then broken down, it would have been different, but as it was he must hold the case for the opposition had failed; and so the discharge was granted.

Mr. D. Turnbull Stewart.

This insolvents, whose liabilities were entered at Rs. 11,690 and his assets Rs. 611 of bad debts, presented a second petition for discharge. Mr. Starling, who appeared for the opposing creditors, stated that he had no grounds of opposition to offer in addition to those stated by Mr. Scoble to the previous petition.

After referring to the notes taken by the Official Assignee, on the hearing of the previous petition.

The Commissioner said that he must hold that the grounds of opposition, filed on the previous occasion, could not be considered at this hearing, and as there were no new ones, he must discharge the insolvent.

Mr. Starling asked the Court to order that the schedule should be amended, so as to include the payment of Rs. 6,000 to Mr. Hogg in England, which was said to be a fraudulent preference. His Lordship, however, said the Official Assignee had a note of that, so that any order was unnecessary as to fixing a certain sum to be paid monthly by insolvent. His Lordship said he was afraid he could not do that as the sum was generally fixed by this Court, and, of course, he could not fix it in this case as there was no certainty the petitioner would get employment. He had promised to give up a share of his profits, and, of course, the Official Assignee had a claim on all his future profits. This was not a full certificate, but after what Mr. Stewart had suffered he would receive his discharge.

The other cases were trifling.

THE CANDIDATES FOR MATRICULATION.

(*Hindu Reformer.*)

We learn that our friends in Poona have collected subscriptions with a view to provide accommodation to students coming to Bombay for the next Matriculation Examination. About Rs. 1,200 have already been subscribed and about Rs. 800 more are expected, making in all Rs. 2,000, which will be a good round sum for one season. Mr. Kirkham, we are told, has been requested to undertake the management of the fund. Bombay affords ill accommodation to the houseless and friendless sojourner. There are no hotels for Hindus, no public messes where a comfortable meal may be secured. Our Poona friends are only giving a temporary solution of the difficulty. Cannot Bombay, with all its wealth, make permanent arrangements? It is necessary that we do something in this way, unless the University authorities hold their examinations in the principal towns in the presidency, as they do in Bengal. The yearly increasing number of matriculation candidates makes the question one for serious consideration.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TRIESTE AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Trieste Chamber of Commerce and Industry has just received from the Government communication of a series of reports from the Austrian Consuls, and divers notices, connected with the question of the Suez Canal. That Chamber has been requested to submit these documents to the examination of its members, and to study them in such a manner as to arrive at any useful and practical conclusions which they may afford. This has been done, and we have now the result of their deliberations. In the first place, the Chamber desires to see created a regular direct service between Trieste and Bombay. That wish will probably be taken up and realised, for Trieste possesses abundant material for such a work. That port is the maritime centre of operations of a very powerful company, the Austrian Lloyd's, which is wanting neither in capital, experience, nor in the necessary elements for extending its services in the seas beyond the isthmus of Suez. Even at present, with the incomplete means of transit, Suez is, as is shown by the returns already published, the market of all those places in the Mediterranean which have received the largest quantity of cotton from India. This cotton finds a ready sale in the other manufacturing centres of the Austrian Empire, and particularly at Brunn, in Moravia. From this point of view, the conditions of realisation and of success are all favourable. The commerce of Trieste still requires the prompt construction of some sections of railway, and, above all, a reduction of the rates of transport on all the articles of import and export, on which the opening of the Suez Canal may exercise some influence. It is also thought at Trieste that the Canal Company would act wisely in reducing the transit dues on the canal for all merchandise transported in large quantities, such as cotton and coal. It is thought, and perhaps not erroneously, that the tariff for those goods is too high, and that a reduction in the charges would produce an increase in the transports, and a probable equalisation of the Company's receipts. With respect to the trade of the port itself, the Chamber of Commerce advocates an increase of the surface of land which may be utilised for trade. The same company has also inscribed on its programme the founding of a mercantile association to trade with India, the opening of a bank at Bombay, the creation of factories abroad, the establishment of Austrian naval stations in the Indian seas, the resumption of a publication to contain information relative to trade, industry, and navigation in the countries where the influence of the Suez Canal will be felt; and, lastly, the nomination of corresponding members of the Chamber of Commerce at the principle centres of those countries. In the opinion of the Chamber, these conclusions are not definitive; they are the result of a first examination, and in the first sitting a special commission was charged with studying them practically, and indicating the means the best adapted for realising them wholly or partly.—*Shipping Gazette.*

UNEMPLOYED EUROPEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest the letter of Mr. R. J. Coulter in your issue of this morning. The reliable information he has given ought to draw the attention of Government. It appears that the military forces at present in New Zealand are to be withdrawn by the Home Government. It ought, therefore, at once to be seen by the Indian authorities, that a new field having opened for the employment of labour, immediate steps might safely be taken to send away from Bombay and other ports of India as many as will volunteer to go. If the Indian Government were to defray the amount of the stipulated passage-money, I think the New Zealand Government would reimburse the *whole* or *a portion* of it.

Some time ago I remember that a great many of the unemployed were sent to England. With the same object, that of relieving the distress of a great many of the unemployed, the Indian Government might send those who are at present out of employment to New Zealand. I beg to suggest that this might be done without waiting for an answer from New Zealand.

The commission proposed by your correspondent, Mr. Coulter, is composed of very able men, on whose decision the Government ought to rely.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 30th October. PLIMLEY.

THE "FIFTY-FIVE YEARS ORDER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The order anent the compulsory retirement of uncovenanted officers who have reached the age of 55 years, is, I am glad to hear, after all not to be permitted to become a dead letter, for I understand the heads of certain departments, at the presidency, have already called upon their subordinates, who have reached the maximum, to prepare to retire by the time limited in the Secretary of State's despatch, published in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th February 1865. This step will, doubtless, prove of immense benefit to the service, as tending to improve its general tone and efficiency by the infusion of new blood. But in carrying out the instructions of the Home Government, much injustice, I apprehend, will be allowed to creep in, by making—to use a familiar phrase—fish of one and flesh of another; hence my reason for drawing public attention to it. It is to be devoutly hoped, however, that partiality and favouritism will not be allowed to prevail with those in authority in dealing with these cases. Some discrimination will, at the same time, be required to be exercised by the "powers that be" in the cases of those also, who, like certain young ladies, are of *doubtful* ages, and as regards others likewise who have since the promulgation of the order in question grown suddenly young, and who have, to escape the dread fiat, been profuse in the application of hair dyes and cosmetiques! Something more than the bare statement as to age, I imagine, of these should be demanded—Yours, &c., SENEX.

Poona, 30th October.

THE MAZAGON READINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As I am not a subscriber to the *Times of India*, I was not aware, until your paper came to hand this morning, that an adverse criticism had been contributed to that journal on some of the performances at the Concert held at Mazagon on Tuesday last. As a humble unit of the large number of those who have attended these Concerts from the time of their commencement, I beg you will permit me a little space to express my entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by your correspondent "One who was there." Since Mr. Cooper has become the incumbent of Saint Peter's, Mazagon, he has been most unremitting in his endeavours to do all in his power to promote the interests of his congregation. As one means towards so good an end he has set on foot the "Penny Readings," or "Concerts," and his endeavours have been warmly seconded by many kind friends from different and distant parts of the island. That these endeavours have been crowned with success there can be no doubt, and the fact is undeniable that Mr. Cooper's assemblies have tended to improve the tone of many of his parishioners, on whose hands time hung heavily, and that they have the germ of still further and much good. This being so, I cannot but in common with many others express my deep regret that any individual should, through officiousness and offensiveness, imperil the good which is being effected by writing critiques which, as has justly been remarked, cannot but wound the feelings of those kind ladies and gentlemen who have in so praiseworthy a manner afforded so much pleasure to others. I sincerely hope that they will be satisfied that their efforts in aid of the objects held in view by our much-respected pastor, Mr. Cooper, are fully and thankfully appreciated, and that they will not withdraw their kind help in consequence of unmanly criticisms which, I can assure them, are denounced by a large majority of those who attend The Wilderness.—Yours, &c., TRUTH.

Bombay, 30th October.

THE STEAMERS EXPECTED BY THE CANAL.

(*Malta Times*, Oct. 7.)

The new steamer Europe, of 2,500 tons, belonging to Messrs. Fraissinet, Pere et Fils, of Marseilles, will arrive here for the first time on Saturday next. The Europe is one of the steamers of the Fraissinet Company, lately constructed by the eminent firm of Messrs. Napier and Co., of Glasgow. The other steamer of the same Company, L'Afrique, will commence running about the end of December next. These two magnificent vessels are intended to make voyages between Marseilles and Alexandria, calling at Malta. We understand that the Europe, during her short stay in port, will be open to the inspection of persons who take an interest in such matters.

The Company hopes, and we heartily concur in its very just demands, that this service will receive due encouragement from the Malta Government, both as regards compensation for carrying the mails, and suitable accommodation in the port of Malta. In these respects the Government has hitherto manifested an unaccountable, not to say culpable, disregard for the true interests of the place, which, we trust, will not be persisted in. No one would believe, until too late, that the Messageries Company would prefer Messina to Malta as a coaling station; nor that it was possible for the Overland India mail to find any other route than Malta. And yet we have lived to see these changes take place. It is also now no secret that Liverpool steamers pass on to Alexandria and back, without deigning to look in at this port. What is the moral to be drawn from these facts? That Malta is no longer a necessity for steam-ships crossing the Mediterranean, and that if we wish to enjoy a continuance of their favours, we must not fail to accord to them, not merely fair, but liberal and generous treatment.

THE 21ST HUSSARS.

After a stay of six years in Umballa, H. M.'s 21st Hussars march hence on the morning of Monday next (Nov. 1) for Lucknow. The departure of this gallant corps will cause much regret here. Their sociability encouragement of sport, and support of theatricals have done much to keep up the degree of liveliness so desirable in every Indian station. Like true English gentlemen, the 21st Hussars have "kept their hounds" which, we believe, have occasionally afforded first-class sport, run up and furnished a very pretty little theatre, and constructed the finest mess-house in India, an edifice which, though young in years, is already old in all the rites of hospitality and Terpsichore. We most heartily wish the 21st Hussars a pleasant rail trip to Lucknow, and much better quarters than we are afraid they will find awaiting them at that place.—*Mofussilite.*

PUBLIC WORKS REDUCTIONS IN MADRAS

The Government of India having summarily struck off Rs. 14¼ lakhs from the *ordinary* grant for public works in the Madras presidency, the local Government have directed superintending engineers to be careful to see that the expenditure of the year is regulated strictly with reference to the reduced grants which are now available, and to bring specially to notice the name of any officer who, in contravention of the repeated orders of this Government and of the Government of India, may take upon himself to incur expenditure without allotment, or to exceed the grants placed at his disposal. Superintending Engineers will themselves be held responsible that all needful precautions are taken to restrict the outlay on each work to the funds actually available, and to prevent the expenditure of borrowed capital on other than extraordinary agricultural works. —*Madras Mail*, Oct. 25.

SIMLA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following is the result of the rifle matches contested at the range of the above association on Wednesday, the 13th Oct.—

The "Sportsmen's Contest" was won by Captain the Hon'ble H. J. L. Wood, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, with a score of 20 points, Major T. E. Gordon being a good second with a score of 19. Some difficulty was experienced in allotting the proper value to each hit in the dummy tigers, leopards, bears, &c. The umpire (Mr. Litster) was accordingly under great obligation to Captain Mercer, 1st Goorkhas, who is an experienced sportsman, for many valuable hints on this head.

The "shortest string" was won by Mr. Haverty with an average of 13¼ inches from centre of target for each of the eight shots fired. This match was a practical proof that the enfield rifle at these short distances can, when handled by a really good shot, hold its own against the small bore weapons, several of which were used against it.

The last match of the day, "The Viceroy's Prize," for artillery carbines, was won by Mr. Litster, who, it will be remembered, also carried off "The Viceroy's Prize" for the enfield contest on the 9th October The carbine match excited much interest, both from the fact that the seven competitors were the winners of all this season's pizes, and also on account of the unusual plan followed in distributing the carbines. The arms were borrowed for the occasion from the battery of Royal Artillery, stationed at Jutog and were awaiting the competitors at the firing point. They were placed in a row numbered from one to seven; lots were then cast, and the candidate for honors received a carbine corresponding to the number drawn. The target was painted in accordance with Wimbledon rules, giving a bull's eye of only eight inches square. The conditions were all made by the Viceroy, who is himself a capital shot. At the beginning, as was expected, the shooting was very bad; no one knew his weapon—shots were going high, low, right, and left. However, after the second round, the hitting became pretty general; and when the match was concluded Messrs. Litster and Haverty were declared to have tied. The tie was then shot off, both scoring outers, again it was fired, both getting centres, a third time it was contested, both making outers; but at the fourth round the well contested victory was declared to rest with Mr. Litster who finished with a good centre.—*Indian Army Gazette.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—1st Nov.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Drunk and Incapable.—Canoo Varrian was fined twenty rupees, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, for being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in 2nd Marine Lane.

A False Measure.—Rajaram Hurryram, a retail dealer in oil, was charged with having in his possession at his shop a false measure of capacity without satisfactory excuse, and was on conviction fined four rupees.

Trespass.—Crustnajee Butal was charged with trespassing in the house of Madhowrao Anunt. Mr. Vussuntrao Balmuckoond, pleader, appeared for the defendant. The complainant having entirely failed to prove the charge, the Magistrate dismissed the case, awarding fifteen rupees as compensation to the defendant.

Sea Cases.—Frederick Moore and John Meredith, seamen of the ship True Briton, were charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three weeks each. —John Walters and five other seamen of the ship Douglas were sentenced to two weeks each on a similar offence.

Thefts.—Caetano de Souza was charged with stealing forty-one brooms belonging to Mhowjee Bhimjee, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a month.—Muccoond Gunnoo was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing a copper and a brass pot belonging to Muthooree, woman.—Salim Jadow was convicted of having stolen a quantity of dates, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.—Luxmon Gunnoo was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes for stealing four rupees in cash belonging to Gunnoo Raghoo.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—1st Nov.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Assault.—Frank Vivour, a seaman, was charged at the instance of Constable Mahon with committing an assault against the person of Luxamon Ramroo, and was fined five rupees.

Thefts.—Jaffer Adamjee was charged with stealing a silver bangle belonging to Cadurbhay Jeewanjee, and was on conviction sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Candee and Chandee, women, were charged with stealing a saree, belonging to Charles Valadares, tinsmith, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months each.

Gambling.—Jooma Mutroo was charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney with keeping a common gaming house at Camateepoora, and fourteen others with being found gaming therein with dice and money. The magistrate convicted the prisoners. The first prisoner was fined fifteen rupees, or, in default, to suffer fifteen days' imprisonment; and the others were fined ten rupees each, or, in default of payment of fine, to be imprisoned for twenty days.

In "Table Talk," of July 17th, you mention a new mode of marking linen, discovered by M. Kuhr, a German chemist. Your readers may not be aware that here, in Jamaica, nature herself supplies us with marking ink. The large round seed of the Avocado, or Alligator Pear (*Peer a Gratis ina*)—whence its name I have never been able to discover—contains a great quantity of tannin, and cloth stretched over one, and pricked through with a pin, becomes marked as effectually as with marking ink. The pear itself is one of the greatest delicacies of the West Indies, and is eaten either as a vegetable or a fruit; in the former case with pepper and salt, and in the latter, with sherry and sugar. In its character of a vegetable, it is an admirable substitute for fresh butter.—*Once a Week.*

BRITISH AND INDIAN COLONELS.

I am not yet in a position to tell you what is likely to be done by the committee to which the question of the British and Indian colonels has been referred, but the rumour appears to gain strength that an addition to the fixed establishment of general officers will be made, the new men not to receive additional pay until they come within limits of the present establishment. If this be so it really does not signify financially how many colonels are taken up. But some of the colonels who are now in employment might not relish a promotion which would affect their pockets so disadvantageously. It is said that another appeal to the Duke of Argyll to square matters out of the finances of India, has met with a very curt refusal—in fact, a remark that the demand was preposterous "or words to that effect." —*London Military Correspondent of the "Friend of India"* (writing on Oct 1.)

A NATIVE "PASSED" CANDIDATE'S ENGLISH.

We publish the following letter addressed to one of our Government officials by a native "passed" candidate:—"After prostrating at your golden feet compared to a most fragrant red-rose, I beg permission most humbly respectfully to laying doleful and unfortunate circumstances for the perusal of your benevolent and benign consideration. Having waited up to this time for a Government situation I now beg to take this opportunity of informing you that at present there are two clerks are required in your office on certain slender salaries. In conclusion I beg to inform that you will be graciously pleased to offer myself as a candidate for the same. If this post conferred on me, I am ready to evince you of my conduct and ability to your entire satisfaction. Moreover I have succeeded in passing my General Text Examination held in 1868, and whose name can be seen if your honor pleases in the 12th page of the supplemental Gazette of the Fort St. George Gazette dated 5th June 1868."—*Madras Standard.*

GETTING OBSTREPEROUS.

(*Mofussilite.*)

The recent orders of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, directed that, in the way of retrenchment and reduction, the Governments of Madras and Bombay should curtail their public works' expenditure in the present year by respectively 14¼ and 12¼ lakhs. Madras is carrying out orders, but the Government of Bombay has just published a resolution which runs:—

"It is impracticable to meet the whole of the reduction from the ordinary grant, but orders should be immediately issued to curtail expenditure to the extent of 7¼ lakhs as specified below."

Does this mean that, notwithstanding the imperial ordinance, the Government of Bombay is determined to expend more on ordinary public works than the Government of India will sanction? If so, then have the two Governments been fairly brought to a stand-up trial of strength and authority! and we shall watch with some interest the course which Lord Mayo takes. If he but once suffer the provincial to get the better of him on a question of financial authority, then is all gubernatorial subordination at an end for the remainder of his reign, as far as that Government is concerned! It is true the Bombay Government has an extraordinary P. W. Grant from which it may retrench the amount it refuses to cut from the ordinary grant. But no matter whether it has or not, it should be constrained to effect reductions in its *ordinary* public works expenditure to the amount directed by the controlling Government.

Mr. JOHANNES' APPLICATION FOR MORE PRISON BATTA.

At the Madras Insolvency Court, on the 23rd Oct., the Chief Justice pronounced his decision on the application made the previous Thursday by Mr. A. J. Johannes for increased batta. He said he had considered the application, and was of opinion that he ought not to make an order on the opposing creditor at whose suit the petitioner was imprisoned, for the payment of more than the authorized and usual allowance of four annas a day. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, 4 annas was the maximum amount that a creditor could be required to pay towards the support of an incarcerated debtor, except when in cases of illness, or for any other special cause the Court ordered it to be increased. And even in such cases, the Court could not raise it to more than 6 annas. Mr. Johannes was now receiving the maximum amount which a creditor was required to pay; and it was for His Lordship to see if there were any circumstances of a special character to justify him in ordering an increase. He had read through Mr. Johannes' examination, and all that could be inferred from it was, that the petitioner was not quite as comfortable as he would wish to be, or as he might have been accustomed to be His food was neither in quality or quantity what was necessary to make him comfortable, and that was about all his complaint. Now, it was intended in every case where a peron was imprisoned by this or any other Court, that the person should suffer a certain amount of inconvenience, and Mr. Johannes' case was no exception. If the Court granted this application, it would have the inmates of the Debtors' Jail turning up constantly on one plea or another, and asking the same indulgence. It must also be considered that the petitioner was in jail for improper conduct towards the opposing creditor who was now supporting him; that was a circumstance which told the other way. Under all the circumstances, His Lordship was of opinion that such an indulgence as that prayed for ought not to be granted easily, and he did not think this was a case in which to exercise the power of increasing the petitioner's daily allowance. He would therefore continue to receive four annas a day.—*Madras Mail.*

DEFICIT vs. "ADDITIONAL CHAPLAINS."

(*Hindu Reformer.*)

The vigorous and earnest efforts which the present Viceroy seems bent on making to extinguish the ghost of a deficit which has so suddenly started up are very laudable in themselves and must lead to appreciable results. But we can hardly doubt that so sagacious and painstaking a statesman as Lord Mayo will be very long in discovering what a mere flea-bite all these results put together would prove to be in comparison with the large slices of our revenue which have been diverted from its legitimate objects. . . .

Our object here is to draw attention to one of the sources of expenditure alluded to above as being not a fair charge on our revenues—viz., the State Church; and we have been led into the above remarks by the somewhat confident assertion made by a religious contemporary, that while the din of the new deficit has not yet ceased to be rung in the ears of the tax-payers, while to make it up, millions are called upon to bear further burdens on their purses and their necessaries, and while the strength of the general machinery of administration is, with the same end in view, to be as far as possible curtailed, an establishment of but sectional use is to be enlarged, that, in other words, "moved by the Bishop, the Bombay Government have directed the attention of the Secretary of State to the great need which exists in this diocese for *additional chaplains.*" Now, one would think that in the face of the financial crisis, and of the growing needs of the administration, our statesmen and economists would be inclined to retrace steps with regard to the State Church in this country, where its existence is the least justifiable, after the striking example of Ireland. If an established Church cannot be tolerated amongst a people whose creed differs but slightly from its doctrines, much less surely can it be quartered on those whose beliefs are so diametrically opposed to its dogmas. Add to this that the state of the finances and the urgent calls for funds on works necessary to the preservation of the lives of the tax-paying many, and the justice and humanity of letting the few care for their own salvation would seem to be evident. The example of disestablishment of the Irish Church seems to have already begun to have its effect on the religious policy of the Government of the Australian colony of Great Britain, and we read in the *Times*' extracts from a Melbourne journal that "the days of State aid to religion are numbered." It appears that each of the different sects of inhabitants of the colony—Protestants, Catholics, Jews—have been in the habit of receiving a share of the grant of £50,000 a year, set apart for religious purposes by the Constitution Act. The distribution of the grant, it would be seen, was quite, fair to the different classes of the tax-payers, but this connection of the State with religion being held objectionable, it was proposed and resolved in the month of August last, that the grant should be reduced by £10,000 a year, "so that at the end of five years it should cease altogether."

We humbly submit this to be an example to the Indian authorities to follow, and there will be few or no difficulties in the way of their doing so. There are no vested interests here connected with the Ecclesiastical Establishment to be cared for or sacrificed. All that is required to inaugurate the desired change of policy is, that every berth in the department as it falls vacant in the course of things should be declared to be abolished. Thus the State establishment would die a natural death, leaving ample time for the formation and growth of a voluntary system to succeed in its place. Instead of our Government applying for "additional chaplains," therefore, it ought, we respectfully submit, to entertain an opposite policy in the matter

THE SPELLING OF ASIATIC NAMES.

The *Friend of India* speculates on the most practical means of so harmonising philological science with utility, that there shall be a uniform method of spelling geographical names at which English readers of ordinary education shall not stumble. "Of late we have been going from bad to worse in this respect. What, with Mr. Whitley Stokes in the *Gazette of India* and all Acts of the legislature and Dr. Thornton in the Punjab, we are threatened with a flood of the most uncouth names transliterated on a system which, to be consistent, ought to make Bombay Mambé. And now there is some fear that the compilers of the new Gazetteers may be allowed to adopt the same course, so that their work may become practically useless. In behalf of all public and official writers in India we ask the Government of India to decide on a uniform mode of spelling, on the principle illustrated elsewhere, so that the newspapers no less than official reports and documents may be guided in the rendering of Asiatic names by a system which will not annoy printers by diacritical marks, nor offend readers by uncouth forms, but will consistently interpret philological rules by common sense."

HOPE FOR THE FINANCE MINISTER.

It will be recollected that not long ago a Mr. Ross at Jubbulpore, proposed to the officiating Chief Commissioner, under certain conditions which were not then acceded to, to exhume a large amount of treasure known to him to be buried in the Bijragogurh Tehseel. We now learn that he has renewed his proposition through Mr. Jones, the Deputy Commissioner of the Jubbulpore district, who has recommended to Mr. Morris that Mr. Ross be allowed to commence operations on the following terms, viz., that if the sum of one lakh of rupees be disinterred, it shall become the property of Mr. Ross; that if over one and not exceeding ten lakhs be discovered, nine lakhs go to Government; lastly, if any amount more than ten lakhs be exhumed Mr. Ross can claim two lakhs only. The Chief Commissioner has, we believe, acceded to these terms. The amount of the treasure is said to be no less than forty crores of rupees! We wish Mr. Ross every success in his enterprise, not alone for his own sake, but because, should such an enormous treasure-trove accrue to Government, we see an Alnaschar vision rise before us in which we behold the financial deficit made good, the necessity for reducing expenditure no longer existing, and last, though not least, that atrocious Income-tax abolished!—*Central India Times*, Oct. 30.

NO REST FOR GENERAL DUTY OFFICERS.

The first annual relief of general duty field officers takes place immediately. The scattering bombshell will be found under our General Orders head. Umballa loses two colonels and two lieutenant-colonels, and gets instead one major—fresh from leave to England. Colonel Haythorne goes to dry and salubrious Meean Meer, Colonel Gott to cool and classic Agra, Lieutenant-Coloned Duffin to delectable Mooltan, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wedderburn to that sheltered spot Morar. There is no rest but the grave for those who want a bonus! One officer (not an Umballa man) wrote to army head-quarters in a familiar, friendly kind of way to know why he could not be allowed to remain where he was, where he had bought a house, set up a model farm, and altogether made himself comfortable? The answer came:—"It is out of the question. In view of your one day being required to take command of a division of the army against an internal or domestic enemy, it is essential that you should make yourself acquainted with the general strategy of the country, which you cannot do if you always remain at one station!" The recipient of this flattering communication on reading it said "he owed them one," and forthwith packed up.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 28.

RANGOON RECORDERS.

British Burmah does not seem to be so fortunate in its Recorders as it deserves to be. The appointment of Dr. Clarke, the first Recorder of Rangoon, was a job, and no barrister of ability has remained as Recorder since. In Moulmein Mr. Coryton may be as able as he is evidently energetic, but his energy seems to bring him into collision with Government there as it did in Calcutta. In his last report he goes out of his way, as a judge, to write of "the failure and, I presume, abandonment of the Bhamo scheme," for establishing direct overland intercourse between China and the Bay of Bengal, as a reason for despatching a mission to Zimmay. General Fytche very properly reproves him for introducing such a subject into a judicial report, and states that the scheme of opening a trade route with China via Bhamo, has, up to the present moment, neither failed nor been abandoned. The new Recorder of Rangoon, Mr. Housman, after only a few weeks' experience of the place, would so far cut off British Burmah from the empire as to give its two and a half millions of people a separate code of laws, and writes of Rangoon as likely to be the Liverpool of the East. The Chief Commissioner has to point out the absurdity of this proposal and the impossibility of carrying it out. There seems to be something about this rising province which makes new officials dogmatise as to its administration with more than the assurance of Miss Carpenter.—*Friend of India.*

THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

As this route is becoming rather a favourite with people going home from the East, every information connected with it will be of interest to the homeward bound. We have it in our power to give some reliable notes regarding that and other routes, which we shall state as briefly as possible.

The Italian company have four vessels which ply between Alexandria and Venice and Brindisi. They start from the former port every Sunday, three hours after the arrival of the India mail. The contract time between Alexandria and Brindisi is 82 hours, and between Brindisi and Venice 37½ hours. The voyage between Alexandria and Brindisi is frequently performed in fine weather in about 72 hours. The steamers, however, are small and the cabins mere pigeon holes. The food on board is not such as Indian people would relish, being Italian dishes which do not suit a delicate appetite, which passengers are apt to have at sea. The vessels are entirely manned by Italians, and appear unfit to cope with bad weather; as whenever they are exposed to a hard blow they invariably run before the wind, instead of beating up against it, by which means much time is always lost on the voyage. The route is, however, a very pretty one, going between the Ionian Islands and along the Albanian coast," which is lovely. Arrived at Brindisi, we find it anything but a desirable haven—it is a wretched little place with no decent hotel accommodation. The run from Brindisi to Bologna, 400 miles, is very uninteresting, and the arrangements for refreshments and other conveniences inconceivably bad. The only place to stop at on the road is Ancona, but the traveller is not allowed to break the journey there if he has a through ticket to Susa, and without such a ticket the journey would cost more than double. The through route costs from Alexandria to Susa for a first class 296 fr.; 2nd class 216 fr. and a 3rd class 112 fr. The total expense between Alexandria and Paris is 409 fr., via Brindisi, and 596 fr. via Marseilles.

The route by which we should recommend persons homeward bound to travel, is to take passage on board the Messageries Imperiales steamer to Messina, whence boats cross daily to Naples. The vessels of the French company are quite as good as those of the P. and O. It is a four days passage from Alexandria to Messina, and only a few hours thence to Naples. Thence the traveller goes by rail through Rome and Florence to Turin, and from there he could take the Mont Cenis line to Paris. Or if the traveller preferred it, he could go to Genoa, and thence by the Cornici route to Nice, where he would meet the Marseilles railway line. The Cornici is one of the most lovely roads in Europe along the shores of the Mediterranean. One can travel along it either by diligence, or in a carriage and pair; and there are coasting steamers going every day. If posting is preferred, the run would occupy four days, and the hotel accommodation on the road is very rough; but the inconveniences are more than made up by the beauty of the scenery and the delightful climate. Such a drive would cost about ten Napoleons. The steamers take about eight hours in going from Genoa to Nice, and in fine weather are pleasant enough, as they keep close to the land all the way. From Nice to Marseilles it is five or six hours steaming.

Travellers desirous of going through the Papal States should provide themselves with passports, which any agent in Bombay can procure; these must be *viséd* for Rome, which can only be done by the French Ambassador in Alexandria.

The expenses of the two routes are about equal. Perhaps the cheapest mode would be to go by the B. and B. Company's steamer from Bombay to Suez, instead of by the P. and O., which would make a saving of £20 a head. Of course all the heavy baggage would be sent direct to England by the P. and O. or B. & B. vessels, as the continental railways charge very heavily for baggage. The P. and O. steamers will convey such baggage to Southampton, while the B. and B. vessels will take it to Liverpool. A journey from Bombay to London, including all hotel charges, should be about £80.—*Indian Army Gazette.*

CUSTOM HOUSE LANDING RULES AT CALCUTTA.

The following, dated 25th October, has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

"Under s[illegible]tion 52 of Act VI., 1863, as amended by Act XVII. [illegible]69, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby notifies and declares that if the importer, owner, or consignee of any goods (except such as shall have been declared by the master or commander as not to be landed,) or the agent of such importer, owner, or consignee, shall not, in the case of a vessel discharging goods at moorings, land such goods within *ten* working days after the entry of the vessel importing the same, or in case of a vessel discharging goods at the jetties, shall not land such goods within *two* working days after entry of the vessel importing the same, or in either of the above cases within such further period as the bill of lading of such vessel shall specify, then the master or commander of such vessel, as the case may be, or the officer of Customs, on his application, may carry such goods to the Custom House."

A FREAK OF THE VICEROY.

A most laughable joke, it is reported to us, was played by His Excellency the Viceroy on his Military Secretary and staff on the morning of his departure from Simla. The story is that His Excellency had arranged to leave his abode at half past 5 o'clock. At 5 o'clock precisely, His Excellency came into the verandah booted and spurred and ready for his journey. The establishment was then wrapt in profound slumbers. His Excellency, without summoning any of his escort, called for his horse, mounted and galloped off. On his way through the Boileaugunge bazaar, finding the native superintendent of police mounted and at his post, he ordered him to become his escort, and thus attended, proceeded on his journey. At half past 5 the gentlemen at Government House were ready and in the verandah awaiting His Excellency's coming downstairs for the journey. Seeing the Military Secretary walking up and down the verandah the European inspector of police took the liberty of informing him that His Excellency had started half an hour before and must by that time be near to Syree. This information caused the gentlemen at once to mount and set off in pursuit. If His Excellency rode that morning as he usually does, at the rate of 12 miles an hour, he must have led his pursuers a hard chase. Such is the story as we have it. If our statement is incorrect we shall be most happy to give the right version of what was a capital practical joke.—*Indian Army Gazette*, Oct. 26.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TREASURY OFFICERS.

A long concealed series of frauds on the part of a Bengal collectorate head clerk, has led to the issue of a circular by the Supreme Government, reminding district officers that the appointment of a subordinate officer to the charge of the treasury does not lessen their personal responsibility. In the case in question false accounts and false cash balances were for a long time submitted to the Accountant General. Public service transfer receipts were issued in favour of a fictitious person without any money having been credited to that person in the treasury book. This could not have occurred had the treasury officer verified the monthly statement of the cash balances rendered to the Accountant General or even compared that statement with the returns submitted to himself. The whole case betrayed great laxity of supervision, such as can only occur, under the new instructions, at the personal risk of the responsible officer. The district officer is declared responsible for his treasury, even though it be under the immediate charge of a subordinate. The verification of the monthly cash balances and cash accounts must be made by him in person and no returns under any other signature will be accepted by the Accountant General, unless upon the ground of properly attested physical inability. The refund of the deficiency and stoppage of promotion for the terms of two and three years will in future be the punishments inflicted upon the officers in charge of treasuries in which embezzlement takes place.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Dr. Bateson, Civil Surgeon, and in charge of the Umballa jail, takes leave to England.—*Mofussilite*, Oct. 28.

Captain Ramsay, Cantonment Magistrate, is obliged to take immediate sick leave to England.—*Ibid.*

H. M.'s 5th Lancers leave Lucknow on the 1st instant for Campbellpore to relieve H. M.'s 20th Hussars, who replace H. M.'s 21st Hussars at this station (Umballa).—*Ibid.*

H. M.'s 21st Hussars were inspected by Major General Beatson yesterday morning, and a more refreshing sight, after the monotony of the hot weather, it has never been our lot to see. The horses and men were all that could be desired in a crack cavalry regiment. The General and his staff wore the new Mansfield helmets—"a head dress which is both comfortable and seemly, and would," writes a military spectator, "perpetuate Sir William's name in India had his numerous soldierlike and statesmanlike acts not already secured that much."—*Ibid.*

Major and Lieut.-Col. Hardy, 21st Hussars, is, we understand, about to retire from the service.—*Indian Army Gazette* (Simla), Oct. 26.

It is rumoured that Major General Beatson, Commanding the Sirhind Division, will proceed to England in April next.—*Ibid.*

Lady Mansfield will arrive at Umballa on the 4th November, and during her brief stay at that station will be the guest of Major General Beatson.—*Ibid.*

The Rev. Mr. Toussaint, lately Chaplain at Kessowlie, and recently appointed to Sealkote, is, we regret to state, lying at Umballa in a most dangerous state, and with no chance of recovery.—*Ibid.*

There is a report, the origin of which we cannot however trace, that at the close of the cold season the 92nd Highlanders at Jullunder and the 106th Light Infantry at Umballa will change stations.—*Ibid.*

With a view to an increase at some future time of the garrison of the new hill station of Chukrata, the cantonment boundaries are to be enlarged so as to give room for the erection of barracks for two regiments of British Infantry and a convalescent depot.—*Ibid.*

The Government of India has sanctioned the appointment of three settlement officers in Burmah—one on a salary of Rs. 800, and two on Rs. 500 each per mensem. —*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 29.

A Diamond.—A ryot a few weeks ago discovered in Cuddapah a diamond which he disposed of to a precious stone merchant for as many rupees as could be contained in sixteen ollocks. It was again sold to a native merchant at Madras for three thousand rupees, who again sold it to an Armenian gentleman for eight thousand rupees. The actual value of the diamond is estimated by its present owner at thirty thousand rupees. —*Madras Standard.*

Lady Edwardes has requested the *Homeward Mail* to state that the *Pioneer*'s announcement as to the completion of the late Sir H. Edwardes' life of Sir Henry Lawrence, and the preparation of a life of Sir H. Edwardes himself, is "entirely unauthorised." Lady Edwardes, however, does not contradict the statement, and we believe it to be correct. The appearance of the life of Sir Henry Lawrence has been long delayed, and now that Lord Lawrence has retired from Indian life, there is no reason for keeping it back.—*Friend of India.*

We have much pleasure in noticing that a small but determined band of Hindoo gentlemen have resolved to place themselves in opposition to the very strong party here that discountenances the re-marriage of Hindoo widows. We understand that these enlightened gentlemen will shortly bring the matter under public discussion, as they assert that they are prepared to prove that in no part of the Shastras is it prohibited for a Hindoo widow to re-marry. When the matter is brought to issue we shall revert to this topic.—*Central India Times*, Oct. 30.

We hear that various changes are on the tapis in the higher ranks of the Civil Service. It is probable that Mr. C. F. Montresor, who is expected to return to India at the beginning of next year, will succeed Mr. C. F. Carnac, who will take furlough, as opium agent at Ghazeepore. This will give Mr. C. T. Buckland the pucka appointment of Commissioner of Burdwan. Mr. O. Toogood, Judge of Beerbhoom, will take leave on furlough in the spring. Mr. Toogood will probably be succeeded in Beerbhoom by Mr. Muspratt, at present Judge of Purneah. There are rumours that Mr. A. E. Russell will retire from the service in March next, when it is whispered that Mr. F. L. Beaufort will be transferred from the bench of the 24-pergunnahs to that of Burdwan. In this case it is likely that Mr. Bright will move from Hooghly to Alipore.—*Englishman*, Oct. 29.

GIBRALTAR.

The inhabitants of Gibraltar were lately gladdened by the discovery of an unexpected source of excellent water supply at the north front of the garrison. There is abundance of water from the new source, and the importance of the discovery is manifest when we consider the character of this rock, and the requirements made upon it by shipping, garrison, and residents.—*Malta Times*, Oct. 7.

SIR S. BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

(*Malta Times*, Oct. 7.)

The British steamer Teesdale arrived here yesterday, the 6th Oct., for the purpose of taking in a supply of coal prior to resuming her voyage to Alexandria. The Teesdale has on board four steamers made of steel, in pieces of about 6 cwts. each, which can be joined and made ready for sea in a short time, besides engines and boilers complete, from the works of Messrs. Samuda and Peen, London, all which on reaching Alexandria will be conveyed up the Nile as far as practicable, and then overland to the recently-discovered Lakes Albert and Victoria Nyanza, for the purpose of the contemplated exploration of the River Nile, with the expedition under the command of Sir Samuel Baker. A staff of engineers, in charge of Chief Engineer M. Williams and shipwrights in charge of Mr. Jarvis, are on board the Teesdale, and will accompany the expedition until the completion of its labours, which in all probability will extend over upwards of four years. The Teesdale will be followed shortly by another steamer, freighted under the same contract, with a large paddle wheel steamer, also made of steel and in pieces for the use of the same expedition.

THE HIGH TIDES.

St. Helier's (Jersey), Wednesday Evening, Oct. 6.—Thousands of persons congregated on the pier this evening to witness the tidal phenomenon that has been the talk of the past few weeks, and great has been the disappointment at the smallness of the result. According to the belief of many persons, at the very least the whole of the lower part of the coast on the south of the island was to be submerged, and considerable numbers who had a dread of even a worse calamity left the island in order to escape from it. The calculations gave out that the tide this evening would reach the height of 41 feet seven inches at nine minutes to seven o'clock; and precisely at that hour it reached that altitude. The weather during the past four days had been very calm and mild, and during the last 24 hours the wind had blown from the eastward, a quarter favourable to checking any extraordinary rise. The height of an ordinarily good spring tide is 40 feet, so that the dreaded wave has exceeded that by only one foot seven inches. This height has been often exceeded when the wind has been from the south-west. Had it blown from that quarter this evening, doubtless much damage would have been done. There is scarcely a breath of air stirring.—*Standard.*

POISONOUS DYES.

They are squabbling in France just now over the asserted poisonous properties of some of the beautiful red dyes invented of late, chiefly over coralline. One famous analyst has made a number of experiments upon animals, from which he declares that this colouring matter is dangerously poisonous. Two other chemists have repeated the tests, and they assert positively that it is quite harmless; as to the pretended evil attending the wearing of magenta socks, they almost ridicule it, for they have actually had their hands and feet stained by immersion in the dye, on purpose to observe the consequences, and they have felt no inconvenience whatever. Doctor number one retorts that he does not care for all this; he sticks to his own conclusion, which, as he truly says, is supported by many cases that have come before his fellow practitioners. Whom are we to believe? Perhaps both sides have some right on them; there may be hurtful and harmless specimens of the dye, since it is known that arsenic sometimes enters into the composition of aniline colours; or in the dyeing operations some foreign substance may combine with the coralline to impart a toxical property. More evidence is wanted; has any been gained through the advertisement which appeared in the *Times* some months ago, asking for communications from people who had been poisoned, or thought they had, by coloured garments? Fragments of the suspected articles were requested for analysis. Were any received?—*Once a Week.*

A NEW TOY.

A new toy has made its appearance—one of those which amuse big children as well as small. Its sale in Paris is fabulous, in London very moderate. In France it is called *Ménagez-moi jeune homme*: in England it has no special name as yet. It is a little tube made of osier, into which one can easily introduce a finger at each end. But the fingers once in, it is very difficult to get them out. It is impossible to get them out by pulling, for the harder one pulls the more does the tube contract and tighten on the finger. It thus forms an amusing species of handcuff. It is bought so eagerly in Paris that there are hawkers who, in defiance of the law, proffer it to you in the streets. A few days ago, on the Boulevard des Capucines, a policeman succeeded in arresting one of these hawkers as he was carrying on his illicit commerce, and walked him off to the nearest station. But even a policeman is only a mortal like ourselves—a victim to most human frailties, and amongst others to curiosity. At the corner of the Rue Louis le Grand, the agent of the authorities could not help inquiring from his prisoner what possible use there was for these little tubes. "Oh, it's very simple," said the street Arab; "I'll show you, if you like." "The best of us live and learn," majestically rejoined the representative of order; "show me." With great complacency the hawker explained to the policeman that he was to introduce his little fingers firmly into the ends of the tube, and having done so, to pull hard. The policeman was soon handcuffed, and Monsieur the Hawker took to his heels.—*Daily News.*

STEAM WAGONETTES.

The application of steam as a motive power seems to be endless; it appears that there is now in existence a steam wagonette, so, at least, says a correspondent of the *Times*. He states that he has received a noctural visit from a friend, who, with four other persons, arrived at a most unearthly hour of night in a most outlandish vehicle. They chose the night for their journey, because the law says these steam carriages and traction engines shall not be permitted to use the turnpike roads by day. Of this the writer in the *Times* complains, and also grumbles at the restrictions imposed upon the drivers of steam-engines on roads, to wit, that they should be preceded by a man carrying a flag, and that their pace should be very moderate indeed; he contends that such precautions are unnecessary, and that twelve miles an hour is not too fast for the proprietor of a steam-wagonette to rattle along the Queen's highway at. All we have to say about the matter is, that very few shy or spirited horses will face a locomotive, steaming along a turnpike-road at a speed of two or three miles an hour; and probably no horse would meet and pass an engine coming towards it at a rate of twelve miles an hour; so, if driving a steam-landau or wagonette becomes a common practice, either people would drive or horses must cease to do so, or risk their necks two or three times in every mile. That a man should like to drive a steam-carriage, we are not surprised at; indeed, that some millionaires have not toy railroads in their parks, is rather to be wondered at than not. Steam carriages, if used at all, should be confined to private roads where they can risk nobody's neck but their owner's.—*Once a Week.*

INFECTED MILK.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Dr. Whitmore, medical officer of health for Marylebone, in his monthly report to the vestry, refers to the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle. Of 464 cows in Marylebone at the present time 310 have been attacked by the disease, to which may be added some thirty-five or forty others that were removed either on the first appearance of symptoms or soon after recovery. It appears very probable that sheep which have the disease, or have been in proximity to diseased animals, have extensively spread the contagion. Happily, it is seldom fatal, the animals for the most part recovering in about ten days or a fortnight from the time of the symptoms first appearing. It caused, however, serious pecuniary loss to cow-keepers, owing to the great diminution, and, in severe cases, almost total suspension, of the milk secretion during the whole period of the disease and for a considerable time afterwards. Cows which before the disease were giving fifteen and twenty quarts of milk per day were now giving only eight or twelve quarts, two months after apparent recovery. The more serious question which especially prompted investigation is the effect which might be produced in children and others who drink the milk of cows suffering from this disease. The secretion of milk does not stop altogether, except in the most severe cases, and most cowkeepers frankly admit that this milk is mixed with that from healthy cows and sold to their customers; the probability, therefore, is that the inhabitants not only of Marylebone but of all other districts of London, have been drinking milk from infected animals for some time past, but as the weekly return of sickness from charitable institutions show no appearance of disease among children, such as the drinking of milk from animals suffering from an eruption of vesicles on the feet and in the mouth would be likely to produce, the doctor comes to the conclusion that the risk or danger of drinking such milk is very small, although it is impossible for him to say that there is absolutely none.

The address of the Mayor of Cork to the Lord Lieutenant on his recent visit to that city was, by some accident, copied into a local journal as the address of the ladies of Cork; and this mistake was the more to be regretted as the following passage figures conspicuously in that document:—"Nature has done much for us, but man almost nothing."

Cannot someone invent a method of packing mineral oils, so as to make them not more dangerous than gunpowder is? The explosion of petroleum on board the lighter at Bordeaux, shows the extreme danger attending the transport of such oils, and such an accident may occur any day on the Thames, but with a tenfold more disastrous effect. Would not a modification of the vessels used for carrying quicksilver be applicable to petroleum?—*Once a Week.*

The course of lectures at the Harvard University, in which Mr. Emerson and Mr. Lowell are professors, and of which Mr. Elliot is president, is now thrown open to "competent persons, men or women." There are two divisions or faculties, literature and philosophy, and the fees for attendance on both are 300 dollars in all. In giving to ladies free access to the lectures of the professors, Harvard has taken a step which we scarcely expect to see imitated in Europe at present.—*Once a Week.*

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THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The attempts to recover the shore end of the 1866 Atlantic cable off Valencia have hitherto been unsuccessful. It was grappled on Monday, but on being hauled up it broke, and it will now be necessary to grapple both ends before the fault can be repaired. The 1865 cable continues in good working order.—*London Paper*, Oct. 8.

ANOTHER FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

We learn by telegram that the programme has been issued to-day of a Fenian procession to take place in Dublin on Sunday next. The trades, Roman Catholic schools, and bodies of Dublin, with representatives from the provinces, it is said, are to compose it. They will march through all the principal streets, but no bands are to play during the hours of religious services. It is amusingly added that no party emblems will be worn. —*Globe*, Oct. 8.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The *Illustrated News* states that the will of the Rev. J. C. Clark, B.D., was proved under £80,000 personalty. The will of C. J. D. Ingledew, M.A., Doctor of Philosophy, of Northallerton and the Middle Temple, was proved under £3,000 personalty. The will of W. Sinclair, Esq., of Sowerby, was proved under £50,000 personalty. There is a number of charitable bequests. The will of J. Sidebottom, Esq., of Chester, was proved under £180,000 personalty. He leaves £50,000 amongst some of his nieces, and £40,000 amongst the children of his late brother Ralph. The residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves to his three nephews—John, Ralph, and James, the sons of his late brother Ralph.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

Judge Dowling, of New York loves, it seems a practical joke. In a case of wife-beating which recently came before him, the following dialogues are reported:—

"How came your husband to beat you?" Underneath where we live there is a dance-house. I was told my husband was there and I took a woman with me, and we went and looked in. My husband saw me and soon came up to our own room, when he beat me and smashed the furniture."

"It was not a proper place for her to go," spoke up the husband.

"It was a proper place for you, I suppose?" suggested the Judge. Any place is proper for men."

"Do you really think so?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, then, I'll send you to the penitentiary for three months."

CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE FORBIDDEN IN RUSSIA.

The British and Foreign Bible Society is not to be allowed, it seems, to introduce the Bible into Russia. 'Thanks to considerations which are incomprehensible to the common sense of ordinary mortals," says the *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg, "our people are forbidden to enjoy the advantages offered to them by this society. All its attempts to procure entrance into our country of Bibles in the Russian language . . . have failed. We are positively informed that several thousands of copies were sent under the address of a Russian general; . . . all of which were stopped at the frontier, and then sent to the censors, who forwarded them to the Ecclesiastical Consistory. This body, after taking the advice of the holy synod, decided that it was impossible to admit the circulation in Russia of a Bible published abroad, because the right of publishing the Bible for the use of the orthodox is enjoyed by the holy synod alone." The *New Time* of St. Petersburg remarks on the above passage that it cannot see "any harm in the propagation of the Bible, especially when it is offered gratuitously and for distribution among the troops, as was the case in the present instance."

THE SECRET OF SPIRITUALISM.

Those who have been in the habit of listening with awe and adoration to the solemn utterances of domestic furniture will read with some surprise a letter in the *Standard* from Mr. W. G. Faulkner, philosophical instrument maker in which he states that for many years he has had a large sale for spirit-rapping magnets and batteries expressly made for concealment under the floor, in cupboards, under tables, and even for the interior of the centre support of large round tables and boxes. He has supplied also quantities of prepared wire to be placed under the carpets and oilcloth, or under the wainscot and gilt beading around ceilings and rooms. All these, he says, were obviously used for spirit-rapping; and the connection to each rapper and battery was to be made by means of a small button, like those used for telegraphic bell-ringing purposes, or by means of a brass-headed or other nail under the carpet at particular patterns known to the spiritualist. These rappers, he adds, when carefully placed, are calculated to mislead the most wary. Then there are spirit-rapping magnets and batteries constructed expressly for the pocket; and these, he tells us, will of course rap at any part of the room. He has also made drums and bells which will beat and ring at command; but these two latter are not so frequently used as the magnets are, because they are too easily detected. We quite believe Mr. Faulkner, but we should like to know who gave him the order for all these wires, magnets, and batteries.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

GOSSIP AT PARIS.

Paris, 7th October.

Most people shake their heads just now, when adverting to what next winter is likely to be here. For many reasons it is thought that the season will be a gloomy one. First politics are in a very critical state, and it is not probable that the official salons will do much to enliven society; and next the immediate effect of the Œcumenical Council will be to bring about a civil war in the bosom of almost every family in France.

Foreigners render to themselves no adequate account of what religion has grown to be in this country. Had Father Hyacinthe's letter exploded in January instead of September there is no saying to what a pitch social discord would have risen. As it is, no Parisians are in Paris at present, so that discussion either goes on in writing, or is avoided; but the opening of the Council in Rome will be the signal for a furious fight in almost every drawing-room, and by almost every fire-side. Marriages will be broken off, friendships dissolved, life-long habits destroyed, and a dismay created in society of which those only who live in it can form an idea.

Besides this, the so-called *cocodès* and *cocodettes* will be perhaps somewhat shy of "showing off" as they have been used to do for the last ten or a dozen years, for there is a tremendous feeling rising up against them, and they may one day be treated rather discourteously in public. *Apropos* to *la Cocodetterie* it may not be without interest to the English reader to trace it back to its origin. Everybody knows that whilst Louis Napoleon was still unmarried, a style of manners and a class of persons were received at his Court that are better served by silence than by attention. It was one of the reasons given for the extreme desirability of his marriage with some princes who would "purify" the *entourage*. For the three or four first years of the Emperor's marriage with Mdlle. de Montijo matters went quietly. She was a Spaniard, and knew nothing of what is termed the *grande monde* of France, and the *grand monde* refused to know any thing of the Empire. The Court lived decently enough, and there were no "scandals." The first incident that was talked of was in 1857. The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia came to Fontainebleau and was reported to have had a "water ball" organised! namely, a ball in a pond—all the dancers being in their richest attire, but up to their waists in the water! True or not, the thing was much talked of, and the Russian Prince certainly spoke with surprise (real or affected) of the extreme "fastness" of the Imperial Court. So did Victor Emmanuel, then King of Piedmont, and so did many other Sovereigns. Then came the pheasant shooting of the Empress, in a sort of half masculine costume, and the vigorous censure expressed by Marshal Pelissier; and after the campaign of 1859 *la Cocodetterie* burst forth into full bloom under (it was said) the auspices of the Princess Metternich. It is since that period, therefore, only during the last eight or nine years, that what has become world famous under the name of *cocodès*, or *cocodettes*, have firmly established themselves in the notoriety of France, and certainly they have done all they could to scandalise the opinion of the stiffest and most etiquette-ridden society that exists. But, as there is a greater virtue in endurance than even in success, the last two or three years have witnessed the rapidly increasing weakness of the "society" which prided itself on its staid and dignified deportment. Tradition was evidently giving way; things were done that never were dreamed of before. Unmarried girls were insubordinate, boys disrespectful, and everybody in general "horsey," or aspiring to be so. Shade of Louis XIV.! what was it all to come to? a "compromise" was surely impending, and to what lengths might not even the "properest" people go? Suddenly the Empire was discovered to be sick and ill—feeble and likely to fall to pieces, and crumble away at the breath of liberty. Then all its crimes were counted up, all its shortcomings noted, and the very individuals who were on the eve of coming to terms with it, suddenly drew up and flagellated its iniquities with a fervour that had been on the point of dying out. It is therefore probable that somewhat of the same stiffness that "good society" affected before the last few years, will be again put on this winter *vis-à-vis* to the Imperialists belonging to the ranks of *la Cocodetterie*. The only thing that may modify this is that the *cocodettes* are as famous for their excessive Ultramontanism as for their other eccentricities.—*Globe*.

We may set the Thames on fire yet! If we fail in extracting illuminating gas from its sewage constituent —a transformation of which there has been some talk—we may at least cope to succeed in heightening the brilliancy of our street and house lamps by the oxygen and hydrogen of which its water consists. Two American professors of repute have discovered a method by which these necessary elements of combustion can be procured from steam in fit condition for mixing with common coal gas; the effect of the admixture being that the brilliancy of the resulting light is 50 per cent. greater than that of the gas alone, as we ordinarily burn it. The process consists in blowing high pressure steam into a retort containing anthracite coal in combustion. The steam is hydrogen and oxygen, the coal is carbon; chemical combination ensues, the oxygen and carbon uniting to form oxide of carbon, the hydrogen remaining free. Both gases are combustible, but do not burn brightly; mix them, however, with coal gas, and the result is what we have spoken of—a vast increase of illuminating power. Let us hope that our gas companies will turn ears not quite deaf to this item of American intelligence; and, if they won't reduce the price of gas, let them try and give us more light for our money.—*Once a Week*.

Dr. WATTS' SPEECH ON THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of policy-holders was held at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Monday, Oct. 4, Mr. George Falkner in the chair. There was a large attendance; Mr. Lake, the manager, had been invited, but found it impossible to be present. Many of the policy-holders were anxious to hear Dr. John Watts.

Dr. Watts said his statement would be briefer and much more lenient, in the absence of Mr. Lake or a director, than it would otherwise have been—(hear)—for when he had an opponent before his face he was not apt to treat him very leniently if he thought he did not deserve it. In the absence of Mr. Lake he was afraid of saying or doing too much; the meeting, therefore, would understand that in the remarks which he was about to make he should not go beyond the truth. His work for the society commenced about Michaelmas 1853. From that time until March 1854, he sold the bulk of the shares which constituted the original People's Provident Assurance Society. (Hear, hear.) He procured its president, trustees, and the most important of its directors. He was, in fact, what was commonly called a promoter of the society; but the word "promoter" in those days, so far as his knowledge extended, did not mean what it meant in these days. He was induced to go into the matter by the Rev. Dr. Beard, who had upon his hands a friendly society called the Equitable Provident, which it was proposed to convert into a life assurance company. The object was to find safe assurances for working men which should be preferable to the existing benefit societies. At that time, he (Dr. J. Watts) was doing very well in business, and had a capital prospect. He had only been sorry once since that ever he left it, but that had been ever since; for he was sure, if he had continued in business, no one would have complained, that evening, about his pay or his services. (Hear, hear.) However, he went into the matter, and travelled through the country, from Dundee to Exeter, appointing agents, getting shareholders, and working with agents in getting assurances. For the first year he was a managing director of the society, and the early minutes would show that the directors looked to him to make the society; and not unfrequently he was told that he was making it with a will. Third-class trains, travelling at night, and canvassing by day were nothing to him. He was young, tolerably strong, and very enthusiastic. In a year after an offer was received from the United Guarantee and Life Company to amalgamate, and to that first amalgamation he was a party. Amalgamations in those days were different things from what they were now. The United Guarantee Company brought them £10,000 a year of income; they knocked off one-half of its paid-up capital; that was to say, for the £3 per share which had been paid up they gave the proprietors 30s., and, as far as he knew, no single man in the direction of the People's Provident Assurance Society got a single free share; and no man, as far as he knew, on the United Guarantee amalgamation ever got a penny. (Hear, hear.) The character of the United Guarantee, as it appeared to him (Dr. J. Watts) was this:—That whilst the People's Provident enabled working men to assure safely because their terms were actually proper, the United Guarantee enabled working men, without rich friends, to take situations which they could not otherwise have obtained without persons to stand at their backs as guarantors. These two things were, to him, local objects, and he worked hard for them. In 1855 an offer came from the Industrial and General to be taken up, which was accepted; and, so far as he knew, no money was paid on that occasion, with the exception of a debt due by the manager of the Industrial and General to the directors. That was paid; but against that payment he (Dr. J. Watts) protested. The debt was not a heavy one; he believed it was £1,200. He was in London for three years, until the close of 1857, having been induced to go there by a questionable transaction on the part of the directors, and from a desire to attend their meetings. At the close of 1857 the society had a board in which he had the fullest confidence; he therefore returned to Manchester, and in 1860, the Manchester agency not having been working well, the chairman asked his advice as to what should be done. He (Dr. J. Watts) said:—"I am sometimes days together in Manchester; I think, if I were to advise for the society, and not for my own interest, the proper thing to do would be to make me the recipient of the Manchester premiums, and then, when I am in Manchester, and not engaged about the business of the society elsewhere, I can perhaps do something to work it up." That hint was caught at immediately, and he was installed in the Manchester office in the same year. There was a gentleman in the room who, upon the breaking up of the United Guarantee, became their agent, and who, if he was disposed, could say something of the work which he (Dr. J. Watts) underwent at that time, besides attending to the Manchester agency. Captain Jones told the London meeting a few days ago that the guarantee income of the society was £54,000 a year. It might be £10,000 less; but as Captain Jones was a director he was in the best position to know. Putting it, however, at £44,000, he (Dr. J. Watts) did not hesitate to say that from £15,000 to £20,000 was is own personal introduction, of which a large proportion required him even now to keep together. (Hear, hear.) He had forgotten one important matter—namely, the absorption of the old European Office, in 1858, and the special Act of Parliament accompanying it. That Act required his work in order to get it passed. It required more, for at that time he actually bought, at a high price, 300 shares from a gentleman who had formerly been connected with the society in a high position, and who said, "If I am a shareholder, I cannot give you my full influence, because it may be said that I am interested." He bought that gentleman's shares unhesitatingly, in order that he might become disinterested; he carried on a correspondence with the Poor Law Board for about twelve months, in order to induce them to accept the society's policies, and after the Act referred to had been obtained, which was the first special Act ever passed with a limitation clause, he went to them again. He arranged the matter with the Treasury, the Poor Law Board, and the Post-office, in all of which cases his introductions were necessary in order to secure the business. In the year 1864 he establised a fire branch. He had found that during the cotton famine it was foolish to look for life policies in Manchester. He tried it until he was sick of the work, for he was always either insulted or laughed at; and he therefore became anxious to establish a fire department, in which, it seemed to him, a good deal of business might be done, probably leading eventually to life business. During the short time he had it in hand he thought he did a good fire business. He was quite sure he did a profitable one. Then came the year 1865, and the acquisition of the British Nation Assurance Association. No sooner had that business been acquired than there appeared a letter in the *Daily Telegraph* throwing doubt upon the *bona fides* of the transaction. Upon seeing which he saw Mr. Lake, and asked him if it contained statements which were true. Mr. Lake assured him, upon his honour as a gentleman, that those statements were untrue. Thereupon he invited Mr. Lake to Manchester; and that gentleman met the district agents at the Palatine Hotel in the month of August. The actuarial report upon the British Nation amalgamation showed a surplus to the credit of the European of £28,000; and as the bonus which had been promised to the British Nation shareholders of 8s. 6d. per share absorbed only some £22,000, and the cash paid was £6,000, he thought the European, at any rate would not lose. He believed that, having a large staff, they required only to work hard in order to make of it a good concern. That feeling remained with him until the autumn of 1866, when he was told by a gentleman, whose authority he could not dispute, that the statements in Mr. Callow's letter and pamphlet were substantially true. From that time he (Dr. J. Watts) grew worse and worse in health, until he was forced to go to Torquay for the winter. During that time information accumulated in his hands that the position of the European was not peculiar, but applied to other insurance companies, and that the system of amalgamations was a system of swindling—he could not call it by a milder term. Whilst lying upon a sick bed he made up his mind that if his life were spared an end should be put to that system, for he would not rest until Parliament prevented the swindling which he had learned was going on in every direction. (Hear, hear.) From that sick bed he returned shortly before the annual meeting of 1867. When he made his appearance, the day before the annual meeting, he was eagerly caught hold of by the late manager and several other gentlemen, who said he was the only man who could save the society. At that time he went further into the question, and came to the conclusion that they must have a friendly committee of investigation. He proposed that to the manager, who said, "It will not do at all; it will ruin us. No society ever got over a committee of investigation." (Laughter.) The manager, however, offered to come to Manchester after the annual meeting, and bring documents with him; and if he (Dr. J. Watts) was not satisfied, he should have a committee. Before the annual meeting of 1867 he found that which made him press for a committee. He found that the following directors held the specified number of shares at the undermentioned dates.

	At March, 1865.	At Dec., 1866.
Mr. G. F. Anderson	1,000	250
Mr. G. Bermingham	1,000	250
Mr. H. Deffell	1,000	250
Mr. Sydney B. Hodge	2,000	250
Mr. Robert W. Jones	1,185	1,035
Mr. Cyrus Legg	1,000	250
Mr. Robert Norton	1,000	200

What impression would that produce on the mind of any-one?—("That it was rotten." "Going very fast.") He told the manager that it was reported that he had sold every share. He admitted the fact, and said, "I have been advised that it is not a proper thing for a manager to be a shareholder." (Laughter and hisses.) Mr. Lake did not come to Manchester, and it was a long time before he (Dr. J. Watts) got the promised interview. After a long correspondence he did get it, but it did not give him satisfaction. At the annual meeting in 1868 he moved for a committee of investigation, and asked the directors to consent to it. They refused, and he then made a statement about what had taken place at the acquisition of the British Nation office, and about the sale (or throwing away) of the fire business. He did not find a single supporter at that meeting. Up to that meeting every agent of the society might plead innocence with regard to its condition and transactions; but what they might plead from that time was best known to themselves. (Hear, hear.) At the end of his speech at that meeting, he (Dr. J. Watts) said his duty to the public was not done, and would not be done, until he had seen a Bill carried through Parliament which would prevent any more such transactions. (Cheers.) In the spring of that year he took a deputation of Mr. S. Cave, M.P., who was then Vice-President of the Board of Trade. He asked Mr. Cave to move for a committee to inquire into the proceedings of life assurance companies, and more especially with regard to amalgamations or transfers of business. Mr. Cave went to the Government, and got leave to move for the committee; but a change of Ministry took place. The present Government also assented to the proposal, and Mr. Cave's Bill, the first edition of which was verbatim as he (Dr. J. Watts) had drafted it, went through a second reading; and then Mr. Cave was struck down by illness. He (Dr. J. Watts) was told the Government offered to take the bill through committee, but Mr. Cave declined the offer. He (Dr. J. Watts) went first to the secretary of the European, then to the chairman, and thirdly to the Government, in order to cure the great evil which was sapping the foundations of the European Society along with many others (Cheers.) They might ask him why he did not come to the policy-holders. (Hear, hear.) The manager told him that the appointment of a committee of investigation would ruin the society. What would a communication to the policy-holders have done? (Hear, hear.) He had since learned that an official of the Albert came home from India with a view to take legal proceedings against the directors upon information in his possession; but counsel advised that he could not make use of such information for such a purpose, having no legal right to do so. Did the policy-holders see his position? He did not want to ruin the society—he was too deeply interested in it. Twenty-five years ago, if this thing had happened, he should have thrown it up at once and begun life again. But, two years ago, when he came to a full knowledge of the society's position, he was 50 years of age. His feeling was that the society might be saved; and the meeting would see that he had taken every means that an individual could take to save it. (Cheers.) If it was not now to be saved the fault was not his. It might be his misfortune. He believed it would be a greater misfortune to him than to most of them, for he was not now in a situation to give work and enthusiasm to a new occupation. (Hear, hear.) Dr. J. Watts proceeded to read many letters which he had written to the chairman and the manager of the society, and afterwards said that from the time when he first learned that things were not right, everything that an individual could do, short of making a public exposure, had been done by him. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) They had been told that for three years he had received money from the society, and had done nothing. It was quite true that for the last three years he had not sought life business; but he had done fire business until that department was cut away, and he had done guarantee business up to the present hour. What was the reason? If any of them had assured their lives during the last three years what would they have said to him now? (Hear.) Fire and guarantee business, however, was renewable from year to year, and therefore with a clean conscience he could do it; but the other work he could not do. (Cheers.) Even if he had not lifted his hand during the last three years, a large portion of the guarantee business was his; he had made it, and no one had a right to ask him to give it up. If he had left the society, as he might have done at any time, they would have said, "Yes, the rat's running away from the sinking ship." By leaving it he should have helped to sink the society. The assurances of confidence which he had received since the matter had become public told him that, whatever might be the opinion of the European officials, the estimation in which he was held by those who were the largest guarantors with the company would, at any moment he liked, take away a very much larger sum of money than they paid him. His tale was done. He still believed that if a change of management was effected, and large economies secured, the company might live; but he repeated that he had lost confidence in the manager and the management, and with him it could never be restored. (Prolonged applause.)

DEPTHS AND HEIGHTS OF MODERN OPERA.

CHAPTER I. IN THE MIRE.

"My dear sir," said Horace Walpole to Hogarth, when the latter began to hold forth about his system in painting, "you grow too wild;—I must take leave of you." Those who venture to speak of periods in music, may as well make up their minds, without self-compassion, or needless irritation, to be pilloried as pedants by the flippant and thoughtless. Yet if the past history and present state of the art (especially as regards the stage) come to be considered, unless we have some such references by way of landmarks, we shall only drift about and not arrive at any understanding of our pleasure, beyond that which is involved in idle and aimless sensation.

Let us see what three musical periods of the past century have comprised; in regard to such opera composers of France, Italy, and Germany, as have enjoyed a European reputation.

First period. Beethoven, Cherubini, Spontini, Weber, Simone Mayer, Zingarelli, Paer, Rossini, Boieldieu, M. Auber.

Second period. Marschner, Meyerbeer, M. Auber, Halevy, Herold, Adolphe Adam, Rossini Bellini, Mercadante, Donizetti.

Third period. Signor Verdi, M. Auber, M. Thomas, M. Gounod, M. Felicien David, M. Offenbach, Herr Wagner.

It is only fair to add that the last half century has, in Germany, produced a goodly number of second-class composers, who might justifiably be matched against those of the second-rate writers of the last century. But in France there has been little or nothing analogous—save the appearance of M. Mermetet, the author and composer of the already forgotten Roland. The Hamlet of M. Thomas (the most ambitious work of late produced in Paris) lives by favour of the popularity of its Ophelia, Mademoiselle Nilsson, and by a carpenter's devise in the last act. In Italy, the brothers Ricci seem to be already forgotten. So that, so long as M. Gounod continues silent, or, if speaking, shall prove unable to put forward another Faust or Mireille, the composers who may be said, for better for worse, to excite the greatest curiosity on the Continent at the time being, are M. Offenbach and Herr Wagner: the first, offering a signal example of success won by licentious frivolity; the second, overawing the ignorant, the thoughtless, the jaded, and the rebellious, by the arrogance and obscurity of his bombast. The phenomenon would be a sad one, had not the alternate ebb and flow of creation in music amounted to one of the most remarkable and special peculiarities of the art.

M. Offenbach made himself originally known in London as in Paris, some forty years ago, as a graceful but not vigorous violoncello-player, who wrote pleasant music, not merely for his instrument, but for the voice. Nothing much more meek, nothing much less marked than his playing and his music, is in the writer's recollection. His was the appearance of a slender talent—if there was ever such a thing—a talent which for many after seasons could make but a languid assertion of its existence in the concert-rooms and theatres of Europe. The composer's life was advancing; and such success as artists love appeared as far distant as ever, when some demon whispered in the musician's ear that there was a field yet to be trodden, because heretofore disdained by any artist of repute. There had been coarse comic singers without voices at the cafés, there had been comic actors of no less value than Verner and Odry, who could condescend to such coarse travesties as Madame Gibou and Madame Pochet; but for an artist of any pretension to turn their unmanly and unwomanly vulgarities to account by setting questionable stories to music which could be eked out by their unquestionable pranks, was left to the gently insipid writer under notice, who had been just, and only just, able to keep his name before the public. To-day the name commands Europe, and commands, too, such gains as in his prime the composer of Il Barbiere, Il Turco, Corradino, La Cenerentola, Otello, Le Comte Ory, Moise, Guillaume Tell, and many another serious and sentimental opera, never dreamed of. The iron age has come; the exchange of mirth for the base excitement of prurient allusion and appeal.

It is not pleasant to have to insist that M. Offenbach has amassed a large fortune and an universal reputation by his late recourse to the bad device of double entendre in the stories selected by him, and in the execution of his favourite interpreters. His music, in itself trite and colourless, as compared (to rise no higher) with the comic music of Adam, though ingeniously put together, and neatly instrumented, would die out because of its nothingness, were not the action it accompanies spiced with indelicacy by women and men of the most meagre musical pretensions. His Grande Duchesse, Mademoiselle Schneider, salaried as Sontag never was in her best days, a pretty actress, content some ten years ago, to display her less matured charms and more timid impertinences in that "dirty little temple of ungodliness" (as Mrs. Gore called it) the Palais Royal Theatre, would never have passed muster in opera had it not been for certain airs and graces which, till the opportunities afforded for their display in the prurient stories which M. Offenbach has set to colourless music, were confined to such singing and smoking houses as the Paris Alcazar; to the significant gestures of Mademoiselle Theresa, or her shabby imitators in the open-air shrines of the Champs Elysées. When the great Lady of Gérolstein leers at the brutal giant of a soldier whom she affects, and taps him temptingly on the arm with her riding-whip, who can resist such an exquisitely refined piquancy?

Mademoiselle Schneider's real value as a picaroon actress and singer cannot be better appraised than by comparing her with a predecessor made for something higher than questionable comedy and vaudeville—the lively, evergreen, Mademoiselle Déjazed. Though that lady's choice of occupation was anything but unimpeachable, the neatness, vivacity, and variety of her impersonations, and the skill with which she managed a defective and wiry voice, made her the completest artist of a certain disorderly order who has appeared on the stage in our experience. When her Lisette (Béranger's Lisette,) her Grande Mère, her young Richelieu, and a score besides of distinct and perfectly finished creations, are remembered, it becomes difficult to endure without impatience triumphs so utterly worthless, so disproportionately repaid, as those of M. Offenbach's overrated heroine.

There is one comfort, however, to be drawn from the present state of affairs, discouraging as it appears to be. Lower in the setting of burlesque and in offence to delicacy, stage music can hardly sink. One step more, a step necessary to retain the attention of a jaded public which will no longer be contented with the present amount of indelicate excitement, and all honest, decorous, refined lovers of opera, will protest against further outrage; while it must prove increasingly hard to propitiate the persons of quality, who delight to see the devices and delights of low places of entertainment figuring in the temple of the most graceful of the arts. The last and not the least "broad" of M. Offenbach's perpetrations, "La Princess de Trebizonde," commissioned for Baden-Baden, and produced there the other evening, failed to satisfy either the lovers of respectable opera, or those who patronise covert, or overt impropriety. There is a point at which that which is diseased, ceases to produce the old effect, be the stimulus ever so largely heightened, and perishes of its own poison; neglected in its death even by the thoughtless people whose vacant sympathy had encouraged its wretched life.—*All the Year Round*.

Soldiers' Wives.—The War Office has ordered that soldiers' wives near their confinement are not in future to be embarked in mail or contract steamers, or other vessels on short voyages, such as to or from the Mediterranean, West Indies, British North America, &c., and the husbands of such women are to be detained with them. This rule will also apply when troops are ordered to or from India and other stations by the overland route, but not when they are proceeding between this country and India via the Cape, or on other long voyages.

A good deal of fuss has lately been made about tight-lacing. If carried to excess, I suppose nobody can doubt that its effects are as injurious to health as they are detrimental to beauty. If there is anything in Hogarth's "line of beauty," ladies who would be charming should avoid drawing a tight band round their waists, and so destroying the graceful lines that otherwise would exist in the folds of their drapery. The present narrow waist-band and high-heeled boots are ugly, and calculated to injure the health, whilst they certainly are uncomfortable to the wearers, though this we dare say will be deemed of little consequence so long as they are the fashion. Probably the farther ladies depart from the simple folds and soft outlines of the Grecian dress, the farther they leave behind them true taste in the art of tiring.—*Once a Week*.

NOVELTIES.

Nothing has yet been said about giving beasts and reptiles the franchise or permitting them to take an active part in the transaction of public business, but after coquetting with them for some time, and trenching on their territory by our wife murders and infanticides, we are beginning at last to join in their amusements, and to invite them to mingle with ours. It is announced that a novelty will shortly appear, in the shape of "Mdme. Natator, the lady frog, who will perform some remarkable feats in an aquarium." We have seen such remarkable feats performed by ladies out of aquariums that it will indeed be a gratifying novelty to see them inside a tank, and nothing they can do there is likely to surprise us; indeed if the feats to be performed in any way resemble some of the recent exhibitions, an aquarium well hidden with weeds will be a very proper arena for the exhibition. We learn also from the *Musical Standard* that the ballet master of a French theatre is "training a monstrous snake to take part in a ballet, the scene of which is laid in the Garden of Eden." The *Musical Standard* is inclined to discredit the statement; but we think that nothing can be more natural on the stage, as at present conducted, than to see Adam and Eve pirouetting out of Paradise and dancing a pas de deux in the presence of the cherubim with the flaming sword. We fear, however, that the serpent will find the fall of man has gone rather farther than he intended. It will be necessary to instruct the corps de ballet that in the Scriptural account the absence of clothing *preceded* instead of following the fall. —*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE KHIRGHIZ REBELLION.

If recent accounts from St. Petersburg are to be trusted, says the *Morning Star* of Oct. 8, the Russian authorities have made some progress towards the suppression of the Khirghiz rebellion. The nomad tribes, which have kept the whole Orenberg frontier in alarm for the last few months, have latterly sustained some severe losses. Hard pressed by the troops, and compelled to seek refuge on certain points, they have lost many of their cattle from insufficiency of pasture, and in several instances have shown a disposition to accept the very easy terms offered by the Government. Eleven thousand families of the principal tribe in the Turgai district, and nine thousand in the western steppes, have already made their submission to the Russian generals, and it is confidently hoped that the others will soon follow their example. In the meantime, trade between Orenberg and Central Asia has been nearly suspended. Caravans have been plundered almost within sight of the Russian garrisons at Uralsk and Orsk, and others have owed their safety to the presence of a strong guard of Cossacks. The prime mover in the rebellion is said to be the Khan of Khiva, whose emissaries seduced the more ambitious Khirghiz chiefs from their allegiance, and even gave armed assistance to the insurgents. The Khan is further charged with having detained and plundered merchants from Bokhara on their way to the Russian frontier. It is probable that when the Khirghiz rebellion has been suppressed immediate steps will be taken to punish the Khivan ruler for his treachery, and to secure the road to Bokhara by a chain of fortresses. The Russian Government may not be a very enlightened one, but at any rate it is infinitely superior to the barbarous Mahomedan potentates whom it is inevitably destined to supersede.

RETURN OF AN ARCTIC EXPLORING PARTY.

On Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 6, (says the *Dundee Advertiser*) Mr. Lamond, late M.P. for Bute, and Mr. W. Levsey, of Ventnor, Isle of Wight, arrived at Dundee in the steamer Diana, of Glasgow, from the Arctic regions, where they have been on a sporting and scientific expedition. The vessel left Glasgow on the 27th of April last and proceeded to Norway, where the party were reinforced by a number of men for the sea-horse hunting. They then made for Nova Zembla, which after experiencing very pleasant weather, they reached in May. Here some capital sport was enjoyed in hunting the animals peculiar to that region; but on a storm arising, the party set out for Spitzbergen, where they arrived in June. The primary object of the expedition was to endeavour to penetrate beyond this point until, if possible, the pole was reached; but notwithstanding every exertion they were unsuccessful, on account of the unusual quantity of dense heavy ice that was encountered. The expedition made three attempts to go beyond Spitzbergen, but the farthest point they could reach was eighty degrees north latitude. At this place five sea-horse hunting vessels from Norway were observed surrounded by ice-floes in the Henlopen Straits, the crews of which had been compelled to abandon them. Although the chief object of the excursion has thus been frustrated, some excellent enjoyment was obtained. The vessel left Spitzbergen on the 5th of September for Tromsea, in Norway, from which she sailed to Christiansund, where the party remained for three weeks hunting rype, a sort of Norwegian partridge. They left Norway last Saturday morning, and steamed all the way to Dundee, where they arrived at two o'clock on Wednesday. The cargo consists of thirty sea horses, ninety large seals, two bears, 102 deer, and some ten tons of oil.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The following are the regulations for the navigation of this canal, published under the signature of M. F. de Lesseps:—

1. Navigation on the Suez Maritime Canal is permitted to all vessels, whatever their nationality, provided they do not draw more than seven metres and a half of water; the canal being eight metres deep. Steam vessels may navigate by means of their own steam-power; sailing vessels, above fifty tons burden, must be towed by the service established for this purpose by the company. Steamers requiring to be towed will arrange by special contract. Every vessel towed will provide its own tow-line.

2. The maximum speed of vessels on the canal is provisionally fixed at ten kilometres per hour.

3. Every ship exceeding 100 tons burden must take a pilot employed by the company, who is bound to furnish every information as the route to be followed, the captain remaining responsible for the conduct and handling of the vessel.

4. When a vessel, requiring to pass the canal has taken up her moorings at Port Said or at Suez, the captain is to enter his vessel at the office, and pay the passage dues, as well as the pilotage fees, towing and harbour fees when due. A receipt will be given him which will be available in case of need. He will be bound to furnish the following particulars:—Name and nationality of the vessel; name of the captain; names of the owners and charterers; port whence sailed and destination; draft of water; number of passengers; tonnage of the ship according to the legal measurement, certified by official documents.

5. In the formation of trains, the captain, furnished with a number, according to his receipt serving as a way bill, and after having received the pilot on board, will take up the position assigned to him.

6. Every vessel about to enter the canal is to have her yards braced up and booms topped. She must have two anchors, one forward and one aft, to allow of anchoring at the first order of the pilot.

7. (1) Every vessel must have, during the passage of the canal, a boat in tow with a hawser ready, in order, in case of need, to carry out this hawser to one of the mooring piles placed along the two banks of the canal. (2) The captain is bound to keep watches on deck both night and day, to be ready to cast off or cut the tow-line at the first order. (3) During the night vessels will keep lights burning according to regulation and a look-out forward. (4) Every steam-tug or other steamer will whistle at the passage of curves, at the approach of vessels which are to be passed or crossed, and at the approach of dredging or other engines which they may meet. (5) When two vessels, proceeding in opposite directions, come in sight, they are to slacken speed, each keeping the starboard bank, or stop, according to the order of the pilot. (6) When a vessel requires to pass another going in the same direction, warning must be given by signal. The vessel going at least speed is to keep close to the starboard bank, and to slacken speed as much as possible.

8. Vessels which for any cause whatever are obliged to stop in the canal are, as soon as possible, to place themselves on the windward bank, and moor fore and aft. (2) In case of necessary stoppage, and when it is impossible to reach a siding, which is always to be done if possible, the captain must immediately give notice by signals by day, and by lamps at night, fore and aft. (3) In case of grounding, the agents of the company will have the right to direct the means of getting the vessel off, and, if necessary, of unloading—the whole at the expense of whoever may have caused the grounding.

9. Captains are forbidden (1) to anchor in the canal, except in case of absolute necessity, and without the pilot's consent. (2) To throw into the canal earth, ashes, cinders, or any other materials. (3) In case of anything falling into the canal a declaration is to be made to the pilot, who is bound to transmit it to the agent at the nearest station. (4) The captain is forbidden to fish up anything fallen into the canal, except under the direction of the company's agents. (5) The salvage of all objects fallen into the canal is at the expense of the captain, to whom they will be restored on payment of these expenses.

10. Captains will bind themselves, on receiving a copy of these regulations, to obey every order for the purpose of carrying them out.

11. The dues to be paid are calculated on the actual tonnage of the vessel, both as to the transit dues and the towing and harbour dues. This tonnage is determined (until further orders) by the official papers on board. The transit due from one sea to the other is 10f. per ton burden, and 10f. per passenger, payable at the entrance at Port Said or Suez; the towage dues are fixed at 2f. per ton; the harbour dues for anchoring at Port Said, at Ismailia, and before the platform at Suez, after remaining twenty-four hours, for twenty days at the utmost, five centimes per ton per day, at the place assigned by the captain of the port.

The pilotage dues for the passage of the canal are fixed according to the draft of water, as follows:—Up to 3 metres, 5f. per decimetre; from 3 to 4½ metres 10f.; from 4½ to 6 metres, 15f.; from 6 to 7½ metres, 20f. Every decimetre to be paid for proportionally according to the category to which the vessel belongs.

The pilot, kept on board, in case of anchorage, will be paid 20 francs per day. Vessels towed will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. on the pilotage dues.

Ferd. de Lesseps, President Director.

Paris, 17th August, 1869.

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

CLOSING OF CERTAIN GRAVEYARDS.

NOTICE.

Under Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R.E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, and Surgeon-Major John Lumsdaine, that the Burial-grounds enumerated in the Schedule appended hereunto are in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof; and I hereby give notice that after the 31st December 1869 it will not be lawful to bury any Corpse within any of the said Burial-grounds enumerated in the Schedule. Whoever after the 31st December 1869 shall bury any Corpse in any of the said Burial-grounds contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II. of 1865 will be liable to a Fine of One Thousand Rupees for each such offence:—

Schedule of Grave-yards.

Sect or Church.	Situation of Grave-yards.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Gloria	Church Street, Mazagon.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Rozario	Lawrence de Lima Street.
Roman Catholic Nostra Senhora de Esperança	Mangelwady.
Armenian	Do.
Protestant	Girgaum.
Roman Catholic	Do.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Saude	Sonapoor.
Presbyterian	Marine Lane.
Protestant	St. Thomas' Cathedral.
Roman Catholic St. Michael's Church	Mahim, Upper, old yard in front of Church.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Victoria Church	Do.
Roman Catholic N. S. de Salvacao Church	Mahim, Lower, old grave-yard.
Roman Catholic St. Francis Assis Church	Do.
Protestant American	Grant Road.

By order, and with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. T. CRAWFORD,

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 27th October, 1869.

જાહેર ખબર.

કેટલાંએક કબરસતાન બંધ કરવાના તે.

શને ૧૮૬૫ ના આક્ટ ૨ની કલમ ૨૦૭ બરહુકમ, કરનલ બેલ, આર. ઈ., શાનીટરી કમીશનર, તથા ડાકટર હીઊલેટ, મુંબાઈના હેલથ આફીશર, તથા શરજન મેજર જાન લમશડેનની જુબાની ઉપરથી અમો એવો દાખલો કરી આપીએ છીએ જે, નીચે લખેલી ટીપ મધે લખેલી દાટવાની જગા તેની પડોશમાં લોકો રેહેછે તેની તબીઅતને ઈજા, અથવા જીવને ધાશતી થાએ એવી હાલતમાંછે; અને અમે એ ઉપરથી એવી જાહેર ખબર આપીએ છીએ જે, તે ટીપ મધે લખેલી કોઈપણ મજકુર દાટવાની જગા મધે, તારીખ ૩૧ મી ડીશેંબર શને ૧૮૬૯ પછી, હરેક મુડદું દાટવું બેકાએદાશર થશે. તારીખ ૩૧ મી ડીશેંબર શને ૧૮૬૯ પછી જે કોઈ શને ૧૮૬૫ ના આક્ટ ૨ની કલમ ૨૦૭ની શરતથી વીરૂધ કોઈ પણ મજકુર દાટવાની જગામાં હરેક મુડદું ડાટશે તેને એવા દરેક ધુના શાર એક હજાર રૂપીઆનો ડંડ થશે.

કબરસતાનની ટીપ.

તડ, અથવા ચરચ (એટલે દેવલ).	કબરસતાનુ ઠેકાણું.
રોમન કાથોલીક નાશટરા શીનોહોરા ડી ગલોરીઆ	ચરચ સ્ટ્રિટ, મજગામ.
રોમન કાથોલીક નાશટરા શીનોહોરા ડી રોઝારીઓ	લારેનશ ડી લીમાં સ્ટ્રિટ.
રોમન કાથોલીક નાશટરા શીનોહોરા ડી એશપીરાનશા	માંગેળવાડી.
આરમીનીઅન	એજ.
પ્રોટેશટંટ	ગીરગાંમ.
રોમન કાથોલીક	એજ.
રોમન કાથોલીક એન. એશ. ડી શાડ	શોનાપુર.
પ્રેશબીટીરીઅન	મરીનલેન.
પ્રોટેશટંટ	શેંટ ટામશીશ કાથીડરલ.
રોમન કાથોલીક શેંટ માઈકલશ ચરચ	માહીમ ઉપરનું દેવલની શામેનું જુનું કબરસતાન.
રોમન કાથોલીક એન. એશ. ડી વીકટોરીઆ ચરચ	એજ.
રોમન કાથોલીક એન. એશ. ડી શાલવાકાવ ચરચ	માહીમ નીચેનું જુનું કબરસતાન.
રોમન કાથોલીક શેંટ ફરાંનશીશ આશીશ ચરચ	એજ.
પ્રોટેશટંટ અમેરીકન	ગ્રાંટરોડ.

ધી રાઈટ આનરએબલ ધી ગવરનર ઈન કાઉનશીલના હુકમ તથા મંજુરીથી,

એ. ટી. કરાફરડ,

મુંબઈ શેહેરના મીઉનીશીપલ કમીશનર.

મુંબઈની તારીખ ૨૭ મી અકટોબર શને ૧૮૬૯.

(True Translation.)

NARAYAN DINANATH, Translator.

Bombay, 28th October 1869.

जाहिर खबर.

कित्येक कबरस्थाने बंद करावयाची तीं.

सन १८६५ चा आक्ट २ च्या कलम २०७ बरहुकूम, करनेल बेल, आर. ई., सानीटरी कमिशनर, व डाक्टर ह्युलेट, मुंबईचे हेल्थ अफिसर, व सर्जन-मेजर ज्यान लमसडेन यांच्या जबानीवरून, आह्मी असा दाखला देतों कीं, या खालच्या टिपींत लिहिलेल्या गाडण्याच्या जागा, त्यांच्या शेजारी राहाणाऱ्या लोकांच्या प्रकृतीस इजा होईल, अथवा त्यांच्या जिवास धास्ती होईल अशा स्थितींत आहेत; आणि आह्मी जाहिर खबर अशी देतो कीं, त्या टिपेंत लिहीलेल्या कोणच्याही सदरहु गाडण्याच्या जागेंत, तारीख ३१वी डीसेंबर सन १८६९ नंतर, हरयेक मुरदा गाडणे बेकायदेशीर होईल. तारीख ३१ डिसेंबर सन १८६९ नंतर, हरयेक सदरहु गाडण्याच्या जागेंत सन १८६५ चा आक्ट २ च्या कलम २०७ च्या अनुवयाविरुद्ध, जो कोणी हरयेक मुरदा गाडील त्यास अशा दरयेक गुन्ह्या बदल एक हजार रुपयांचा दंड होईल.

कबरस्थानाची टीप.

तट अथवा चर्च (ह्मणजे) देऊळ.	कबरस्थानाचे ठिकाण.
रोमन क्याथलिक नास्ट्रा सिन्होरा डी ग्लोरीया	चर्च स्ट्रीट, माजगाव.
रोमन क्याथलिक नास्ट्रा सिन्होरा डी रोझारीयो	लोरेन्स डी लीमा स्त्रीट.
रोमन क्याथलिक नास्ट्रा सिन्होरा डी एसपीरांनझा	मंगिलवाडी.
आरमीनीयन	किता.
प्राटेस्टंट	गिरगाव.
रोमन क्याथलिक	किता.
रोमन क्याथलिक एन. एस. डी साड	सोनापूर.
प्रेसबीटीरीयन	मरीन लेन.
प्राटेस्टंट	सेन्ट टामसिस क्याथड्रिल.
रोमन क्याथलिक सेन्ट मायकेलस चर्च	वरले माहीम, देवळा समोरील जुने कबरस्थान.
रोमन क्याथलिक एन. एस. डी विक्टोरीया चर्च	किता.
रोमन क्याथलीक एन. एस. डी सालव्हाकाव चर्च	खाले माहीम जुने कबरस्थान
रोमन क्याथलिक सेन्ट फ्रानसिस आसिस चर्च	किता.
प्राटेष्टट आमेरिकन	ग्र्यांटरोड.

धी आनराबल धी गव्हरनर इन कौनसलच्या हुकुमाने व मंजुरीने,

ए. टी. क्राफर्ड,

मुंबई शहराचे म्युनसिपाल कमिशनर.

मुंबई तारिख २७ आकटोबर सन १८६९.

(True Translation.)

NARAYAN DINANATH, Translator

Bombay, 28th October 1869.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 5/8d.	per Re.
4 " "	at 1s. 11 1/2d.	"
3 " "	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
2 " "	at 1s. 11 3/8d.	"
1 " "	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months............6 per cent.
6 do. ....5 "
3 do. ....3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 11/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 9/16	"
3	do.	1/11 1/2	"
2	do.	1/11 7/16	"
1	do.	1/11 3/8	"
On demand		1/11 5/16	"
On Scotland		1/11 5/16	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—FOR SALE, a pair of thorough-bred BAY GELDINGS, 5 and 6 years of age—Pedigrees given on application. Also, one Bay Mare, 4 years; 2 Javanese Ponies; 1 Gray Gelding, 5 years; 2 young Ostriches, male and female; 4 black Swans; 1 young Kangaroo; and a fine Sow, 11 months old, weight about 200 lbs.

For particulars apply to NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Dubashes, or to Captain AREY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859	£228,314
Do. 1861	292,402
Do. 1863	341,968
Do. 1865	414,733
Do. 1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for 1860	£73,150
Do. 1862	105,703
Do. 1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.

Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,

No. 10, Forbes Street.

SALE of VALUABLE JEWELS.

This day, Tuesday, the 2nd inst., Messrs. Sadanund Shricristnajee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, at 2 P.M., on account of the mortgagor, the following assorted ruby and emerald and brilliant rings, rose and hoop rings, ruby, emerald and diamond ear-rings, gold and silver brooches and bracelets, also gold and silver native jewellery.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Tuesday, the 2nd inst., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

4 bales grey longcloth.
6 do. do. jaconets.
1 case hand lamps.

On account of Allibhoy Saloobhoy—

10 gross key rings.
2 sets stock and dies.
6 scales beams.

And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

10 sets brass mounted buggy harness. Price Rs. 60.
20 pairs diamond leather boots, with buttons, Nos. 1 to 7. Price Rs. 6.

To close Consignment.

Few dozen pale dinner sherry, Rs. 15 per dozen.
Few do. old brandy, Rs. 18 per dozen.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1869.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

Byculla, Parell Road, next to the Jewish Synagogue.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a palanquin-shape office shigram horse, and harness, &c., at Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road or Race Course, Byculla.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road or Race Course, Byculla, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman no longer requiring them—same consisting of rich cut glassware, a handsome blue and gilt dinner set, dessert, breakfast and tea services, plated dish covers, curry dishes, tea set, cruet, pickle and liquor frames bread basket, butter pot, toast rack waiters, a mahogany case of a set of best electro-plated spoons and forks for 12 persons, boxes of dessert and fish knife and forks table and chamber candlesticks, set of cutlery, &c., carved blackwood furniture, consisting of round, pier and other tables, dining drawing-room, easy, and rocking chairs, a English walnutwood drawing-room suit, consisting of 2 sofas, 2 easy and 6 drawing-room chairs, lady's work table, chiffoniers, tea poys, book stand, half-back sofas, flower stand, plated 3 lights hanging argand and handsome solar lamps, English and French 15 and 8 day clocks flower vases table ornaments, carpet, pictures, a blackwood four-post bedstead camp cots, child's cradle, dressing and washing tables, mahogany dressing glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, cook-room and dispense articles, books, &c.

At 2 P. M.

A serviceable palanquin-shaped office shigram with a good fleabitten hardworking horse and harness, complete.

No catalogues and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of GREY PIECE GOODS.

On Saturday, the 6th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of Doongersey Gopejee—

G R E Y	7157 to 7162	—6 bales, 900 pieces, 32 in. 24 yds. madapollams, 3 lbs.
do.	3906 to 3910	—5 do. 250 do. 39 in. 39 yds. shirtings, 6 lbs.
do. do.	3881 to 3905 4011 to 4020	35 bales, 7,000 pieces, 39 in. 20 yards jacconets, 2 lb. 6-8 oz.
do.	4021 to 4030	10 bales, 2,000 pieces, 44 in. 20 yards ditto 2 lb 12-14 oz.
do.	4031 to 4070	40 bales, 4,000 pieces, 32 in. 24 yards T cloth, 18 by 18, 7 lbs.
do.	4071 to 4095	25 bales, 1,250 pieces, 39 in. 39 yards shirting, 8¼ lbs.

Bombay, 3rd November 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of handsome carved household furniture, brougham, horse, &c., on the Parell Road, (near the entrance to the Governor's Gate).

On Thursday, the 4th November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, Parell Road (near the entrance to the Governor's Gate), the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, neat dinner and tea set, a rich crimson and gold dessert set, plated dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, salvers, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, tea set, a box of dessert knives and forks, a mahogany box of plated king's pattern spoons and forks for 12 persons, fish knife and fork, an ice pitcher, cutlery, &c., and the furniture all carved well-seasoned blackwood, such as circular, pier, and card tables, chiffoniers, open carved half-backed couches, drawing-room, easy and low chairs, 5 tire whatnots, side tables, blackwood bagatelle table, with balls, cues, &c., 5 light bronze gas lamps, large mirror, fine engravings in gilt and other frames, tea poys, figures and vases, bronze table lamps, clocks and time-pieces, square dining and camp tables, sideboard, screen, dining-room chairs, carpets, large camp cots, clothes presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, a few dozen flower pots of plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

An English-built single-seated brougham by James Henderson and Co. of Glasgow, with a large size bay horse, and a set of harness.

No catalogues and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable landed property situate in the Green Market Street, near the Old Pow Bazar, within the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, on Monday, the 8th day of November next, at 4 o'clock P.M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Green Market street, near the Old Pow or Bread Market, containing by admeasurement 78¼ square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 99 and 11, and by the Collector of Ground Rent under No. 409, and bounded on or towards the east by the public road, called the Green Market or Bazaar Gate street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Gharwalla, and on the south by the house of Dinshaw Nowrojee Chapgur.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser at the time the property is purchased.

For particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned, at their Offices Nos. 12 & 13 Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One mahogany Thurston's slate billiard table with lamp, balls, cues, marking boards, &c., complete; can be inspected at the English Hotel, No. 8, Military Square, Fort.

One new teakwood gig, copper-fastened, expressly built for the owner's use by a European boat-builder, length 28 feet, beam 5¼ feet, depth 2½ to 3 inches, with oars, complete.

1 large English cooking stove.
A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1869.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM, by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction on the following days, on the premises, the undermentioned property belonging to Sudanund Gunputt Bhundary, Ball Bapoo Raghoonath Ramchundra and Muthoorabai, wife of Bhawoo Annunta Poy, on account and risk of the said parties, by virtue of indenture of mortgage bearing date the 23rd September 1868, executed by them unto Goolba Tara, Natha Oka, Ujba Khoosall and Jaitha Dewa, mortgagees.

LOT No. 1.—On Saturday, the 6th November, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Awul Bhat, with trees and plantation standing or growing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mahim Wood, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 638, containing two wheels, and containing by admeasurement 7,500 square yards, be the same little, more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by the property of Bhugwan Marwady, on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Lyon Seals, and on or towards the south by the property of Balla Rowjee.

LOT No. 2.—On Monday, the 8th November, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. All that piece or parcel of land, ground, or oart of cocoanut plantation called Mallawadee with other trees thereon standing and growing, containing two wheels situate lying and being at Mahim Wood, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and fronting the public road called the Auggur road on the west side thereof, and containing by admeasurement about 7,000 square yards, and which said ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue by pension under No. 244 and Tax No. 85, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the oart of Rowjee Purbhoo, on or towards the west by the Auggur road, on or towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the oart called Demuddootee.

LOT No. 3.—On Tuesday, the 9th November, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. All that piece or parcel of land, ground or oart of cocoanut and other trees and plantation thereon, standing and growing, situate, lying, and being at Mahim Wood, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing two wheels, commonly called Muddavtee, and containing by admeasurement 12,427 square yards be the same a little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 244, and bounded as follows, viz., on or towards the east by the property of Rowjee Purbhoo, on or towards the west by the Auggur road, on or towards the north by the oart called Mallawadee, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

LOT No. 4.—On Wednesday, the 10th November, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M. All that piece or parcel of land or oart of cocoanut trees commonly called Khalecha Bhat and other trees and plantation thereon, standing and growing, containing two wheels situate, lying, and being at Mahim Wood, without the Fort walls of Bombay, fronting to the public road, on the west side thereof in the sub-district of Mazagon containing by admeasurement 8,000 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for pension and tax under No. 643, and bounded as follows, viz., on or towards the east by the batty fields, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by a passage or serventee lying between this oart and the oart of Francisco de Cruz, and on or towards the south by the oart of Rungajee Prabhoo.

Conditions of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale, and for further particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw and Mrs Anne Pennell, the executor and executrix of the last will of the late Mrs. Eliza Phillips, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of March 1867, and expressed to be made between Ruttonjee Rustomjee alias Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia of the one part and the late Mrs. Eliza Phillips of the other part, Messrs Bennett & Co will put up for sale the undermentioned properties by public auction on the premises, To-morrow, Wednesday, the 3rd day of November instant.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground situate at Chinchpoogly, in the Town of Bombay, together with the messuage, outhouses and buildings commonly called "Hope's Bungalow," assessed in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No 6, standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 7,799 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the property of a Memon and partly by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee alias Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia, on the west by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee alias Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia, on the north by the property of Ragoba Crustnajee, and on the south by the property of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee alias Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Ruttonjee Rustomjee alias Ruttonjee Ardaseer Wadia, and now in the occupation of Dorabjee Bomanjee Divacha and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers; to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, at his office No. 1, Nesbit Lane, or to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Solicitor for Vendors, at his Office No. 2 Hummum Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, carriages, horse, &c., at Chinchpoogly.

On Friday, the 5th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, carriages, horse, &c., the property of W. L. Galpine, Esq., the same comprises a set of rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hot-water curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, round salvers, tea set, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, best cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, circular, pier, sofa and side tables, easy drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, handsome Brussel's carpet, a plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, English iron bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, a China camphorwood chest of drawer, clothes presses, toilet horses, cooking utensils, dispense articles, plants, few lots of books, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

One handsome English-built light miniature brougham.

One palanquin-shape office shigram with a powerful grey fleabitten horse and harness, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES.

On Friday, the 5th November, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, by order of the owner, the following landed properties, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Camateepoora 14th street, containing by admeasurement 46 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the vacant ground, on the west by Cursetjee Sooklajee's street, on the north by the Camateepoora 14th street, and on the south by the sweeper's passage, and registered in the books of the Collector under No. 34 C.

Also, on the same day at 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Camateepoora 14th street, containing by admeasurement 42 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant ground, on or towards the west by a passage, on or towards the north by the Camateepoora street, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage, and registered in the books of the Collector under No. 34 A.

AUCTION SALE OF CLAIMS.

On Saturday next, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M. precisely, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, No. 4, Forbes street, Fort the following:—

Claims on sundry parties for debt due to Premchund Roychund, assigned by him to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co., amounting in all Rs. 9,38,570.

The list in detail can be seen on application to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the ship Persia, under a distress warrant issued by the Senior Magistrate of Police for the Town and Island of Bombay.

On Monday, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed by virtue of a distress warrant issued by the Senior Magistrate of Police for the Town and Island of Bombay, to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the ship Persia, as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour together with all her gear, such as anchors, cables, sails, masts, rudders, &c, &c.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE and ELIGIBLE BUNGALOW at KHANDALLA.

On Monday, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at their rooms, No. 5 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, the following property at Khandalla, near the Reversing Station.

That desirable and commodious bungalow built by G. L. Clowser, Esq., situated on the best part of the hill, and commanding an excellent view, with extensive compound and garden, together with out-houses, servants' quarters, cook-rooms, stablings, &c.

The said piece or parcel of land or ground contain by admeasurement twenty acres or thereabouts. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.